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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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21 May 1984

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IMPACT OF JESSE JACKSON'S PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN NOTED

London AFRICA NOW in English Mar 84 p 51

[Article by Mohammed Babu: "I Run, You Vote, We Win!"]

[Text]

For the first time in America's political history Africa will be on the agenda of the US Presidential election. The advent of Jesse Jackson as the first Black candidate to seek the Presidential job has introduced an unanticipated phenomenon in American politics which has baffled the electorate even to the point of confusion.

Some pro-establishment Black leaders are hesitant about throwing their support behind him on the ground that his nomination might split the Democratic vote and thereby create conditions for Reagan's re-election, a prospect which every Black leader shudders to even think about. Some argue that the US is so dominated by White racism that a majority of Democrats would rather vote for a White Republican than for a Black Democrat, as was the case in the Chicago and Boston Mayoral elections last year.

On the other hand, there is a vast majority of Blacks who feel that Jesse Jackson's candidacy is the most positive thing that has ever happened in Black political life at the US national level. For one thing it has ushered in an era of the unity of the so-called "Rainbow Coalition" — a unity of all peoples of "Third World" origins, of women, youth, native Americans, and all oppressed social minorities, under Black leadership.

Why Black? Because it is the minority which has suffered the worst oppression in US history and therefore it is not afraid of "drastic" social change which the victory under such a leadership implies; and also it is a leadership which knows best "where the shoe pinches."

Secondly, it is argued, whether he wins or not is immaterial; what is important is to bring to public debate the most salient questions about which both the Republican and Democratic establishments care less

and deliberately avoid to discuss publicly for one reason or another. In this latently conservative and religious country the issue, for instance, of state intervention in correcting social and economic imbalances in society is viewed with repugnance. Yet it is the only way in which the injustices institutionalised for centuries can be corrected. If the Democrats and Republicans tend to be squeamish in bringing these questions into the open, Jesse Jackson freely discusses them in his meetings.

Thirdly, as a cross between Malcolm X and Martin Luther King, Jesse Jackson is seen as likely to bring into the debate a "Third World" perspective of international affairs in American politics. As soon as those two Black leaders "strayed" into international politics they were promptly got rid of by the "death squads."

But Jesse Jackson, in spite of great risks to his personal safety, has boldly stepped into the international arena not only as a passionate crusader for international justice and peace, but also as a consummate negotiator with outstanding diplomatic skills. His victory to secure from the Syrians the release of the Black US pilot in the midst of provocative US bombardments of Syrian positions in Lebanon was a master stroke in diplomacy and tact.

Fourthly, and this is most important for Africa, Jesse Jackson will put Africa on the map in a dramatic manner. The US is the only big power with a substantial minority (over 17%) of people of African descent and, if foreign policy reflects a nation's social composition, then Africa should have a pride of place in US foreign policy. For instance, South Africa daily and hourly insults all Black people the world over by its policy of apartheid, including more than 17% of US citizens and yet US foreign policy, rather than combating this evil, seems to

support it. The US administration, therefore, joins in the insults to its own citizens at worst; or remains indifferent to them at best.

Jesse Jackson would want the US to take a leading role in fighting apartheid, if only to ensure the dignity of its Black people. In his campaign he will bring this issue to the American public and, although this public is not itself innocent of White racism, a significant majority abhors it but is not sufficiently informed of the racism in South Africa to be moved to any effective action. The issue of Namibia and South Africa; of exploitation of Africa by the multinational corporations; of economic imbalance between the have and the have-not countries; of the World Bank and the IMF as organs of the rich against the poor; the role of the US at the UN — all these questions will be subjected to popular debate and scrutiny, first of all by the Black population most of whom were never exposed to them before.

But the most important result of Jesse Jackson's intervention in Presidential politics has already been achieved; he has brought together in an organised form millions of the underprivileged, hitherto disorganised and leaderless; he stands up as their champion and spokesperson.

His slogan "Peace, Justice and Jobs" touches practically every American whatever their political persuasion or colour. Millions of hitherto indifferent unregistered voters, Blacks, Hispanics, women and youth are now determined to register and vote for this charismatic leader who seems

to electrify his audience into action. His evocative dictum: "I run, you vote, we win!" touches a responsive chord in all those who feel that justice and fairness cannot be achieved in society until they intervene politically.

Those who feel that Jesse Jackson should stand even if it means putting Reagan back into power feel that the political foundation which Jesse is establishing now in American politics is much more important than worrying about who will get in between the present establishments of the Democrats or Republicans. In the eyes of the millions who have never bothered to participate in the national elections, these parties represent no real choice, only one between Tweedledee and Tweedledum.

The many millions who have been inspired to register as voters since Jesse's intervention have been awakened to a reality which they never saw in American politics — a realisation that the underprivileged, if organised under a determined leadership, can bring decisive change in bourgeois democratic society, with all its imperfections. This is the greatest plus in Jesse Jackson's candidacy.

His crowning achievement will be when he addresses the OAU Heads of State and Government at the Conakry Summit in Guinea this May. Millions of Black Americans will for the first time be introduced to African politics and its struggles.

Whoever wins the US Presidential election will never again be able to ignore Africa as a factor in American political life — thanks to Jesse Jackson ●

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REGIONAL COOPERATION POSES CHALLENGE FOR CONTINENT

London AFRICA NOW in English Apr 84 pp 50-53

[Article by E. J. Kisanger]

[Text] **The challenges of economic development and integration in Africa during the 1980s and 1990s are enormous, predicts *E. J. Kisanga*, lecturer at the Faculty of Arts and Social Science, Dar es Salaam University and now on study leave at the London School of Economics**

When overwhelmed by pessimism, some experts who have spent years studying the history of regional co-operation in Africa, have asked the following questions: Do African people really want to promote economic integration? If so who? And what are they prepared to trade off to promote it? These questions no doubt portray the low level of success which regional co-operation and integration has had in Africa. This is not a situation peculiar to Africa alone. It is more or less a generalised experience in most of the developing countries.

None of the regional groupings seem to have worked successfully and moved towards the integration of any of the economies of African countries. Today all African countries individually and collectively remain more integrated with the international market than they are among themselves. The example of a successful regional integration scheme, the East African Community (EAC), collapsed in 1977 and until October 1983 "hostility" dominated the relations between the former partner states. It took six years of hard diplomatic activity for a World Bank-appointed arbitrator to present an acceptable formula for the settlement of the assets and liabilities of the Community.

Elsewhere in Africa, the record has been equally poor. The negotiations for the establishment of the Eastern African Preferential Trade Area (PTA), which were carried out since 1965 under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), culminated in the signing of the

Treaty in 1981. The treaty bringing together all the countries in Eastern and Southern Africa has not as yet been ratified by all the states in the region. The prospects of it developing into an Eastern Africa Economic Community as envisaged, remain far-fetched and is further complicated by the existence of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) consisting of nine Southern African States committed to co-operate in order to reduce their collective and individual dependence on South Africa.

In West Africa, no significant progress has been made since the creation of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). It has established an institutional structure and agreed on various protocols but there seems little sign of actual implementation so far. The attempts to accelerate trade among the states has met wide ranging difficulties. Other co-operation arrangements in the region, like the organisation of the Mano River States, has been entangled in a number of political and economic difficulties which have significantly hampered its progress.

In Central Africa, UDEAC has equally faced wide-ranging political and economic difficulties which have for years obstructed significant integration of the economies. At the end of 1983 the Central African States concluded a treaty to form the Central African Economic Community. The member states have given themselves 12 years of transition in which they aim to integrate their economies effectively.



Amidst this unpropitious record, the 1980 Lagos Plan of Action aims to set up an All African Economic Community with a common market by the year 2000. According to this programme, the 1980s are committed to:

- Strengthen the existing regional economic communities and establish economic groupings in the other regions of Africa so as to cover the continent as a whole.
  - Strengthen effectively sectoral integration at the continental level and particularly in the fields of agriculture, food, transport and communications, industry and energy.
  - Promote co-ordination and harmonisation among the existing and future economic groupings for a gradual establishment of an African common market.
- The 1990s are committed to:
- Taking steps for further sectoral integration through harmonisation of strategies, policies and economic development plans; promotion of joint projects, particularly in the fields of agriculture, food, transport and communications, industry and energy, harmonisation of financial and monetary policies.
  - Taking measures to effect the establishment of an African common market and other measures that would lead to the attainment of the aims and objectives of the African Economic Community.

There is no doubt that these are noble plans and if implemented will radically change the economy of the continent and its role in international political and economic relations. But given the poor performance of even the modest integration schemes, there are genuine reasons to doubt the possibility of the objectives of the Lagos Plan being fulfilled. Africa would need to have a new realism, a new approach to co-operation and integration based on radically changed conceptions if the Lagos Plan is to be successful. For the same political and economic forces that were operating in the continent in the 1960s and 1970s are unchanged.

Regional co-operation has been urged in the developing countries as an alternative development strategy that will enhance rapid economic development and elimination of underdevelopment. It would mean the creation of larger markets and development of various economic activities on a larger scale. In Africa, more than in any other continent, regional co-operation would make a significant economic difference because most of the economies of the independent states are too small to sustain any meaningful industrialisation. What then makes it so difficult for regional co-operation to get off the ground and deliver the economic benefits that would accrue?

An answer to this question can be found

by examining the opportunities for development that were available to the newly independent states in Africa in the 1960s and 1970s. Development through regional co-operation was one such alternative. Independence opened the former colonies to new international contacts with other countries of the world, as well as international organisations, that had been blocked under colonialism. Consequently, states found new economic and commercial opportunities of expanding or developing their economies through these new relations with other countries. The OECD countries seized the opportunity to expand their economic and commercial interests into the new states. These so-called neo-colonial relations consolidated the integration of the individual African countries into the international capitalist system on a multilateral basis.

It was possible to maintain these dependency relations in the 1960s and 1970s because of the opportunities that existed for expanding the economies of the peripheries through import substitution and other related economic activities. With the recession of the mid-70s, the oil crisis from 1973 and the current world recession, it has become very difficult for a wide-ranging number of African countries to sustain the level of import substitution already attained, let alone expanding it. The multilateral agencies, particularly the World Bank and the IMF, as well as a wide-ranging number of industrial countries, are insisting that the developing countries should increasingly buy their way into the international market.

Individually, African countries are falling prey to the structural adjustment policy measures of the multilateral agencies and are finding development opportunities promised in the international market integration hard to realise. This has — in Africa as in other developing countries — led to the revival of a vigorous regionalism as a new collective search for development prospects in the 1980s.

This, however, does not as yet explain the poor performance of regional co-operation in the 1960s and 1970s. If the new vigour is to have any tangible results in the coming two decades, Africa has to come to grips with some of the factors that hindered regional co-operation from delivering. Regional co-operation for African indigenous development has to be based on a new realism informed by objective material conditions as obtaining in Africa today. Traditional orthodoxy has to be done away with. Efforts at regional co-operation have to come to terms with what can be done and proceed with that pragmatism towards building a new spirit of co-operation.

The purpose for which countries engage in a regional grouping is in order to maximise opportunities for development. It

is a truism that in many developing countries regional co-operation groupings there are a variety of complex problems which tend to minimise the advantages to be derived by participating countries from such co-operation. In Africa, contrary to expectations, economic co-operation has not provided the necessary mechanism for accelerating the rate of economic development and a large number of countries still remain within the group of least developed countries. Furthermore, regional co-operation as such, has failed to generate manufacturing industries. This is partly accounted for by the practices of the transnational corporations against import substitution. Related to these practices is the use of sub-contracting, international and local procurement and technology that also frustrates the development of locally resource-based industries.

As pointed out earlier, regional co-operation in Africa is taking place in conditions where there already exists other forms of integration of the economies with the international economy. One of the important objectives of regional integration is to mould a new sense of direction in the various national economies. But differences in the concept of costs and benefits creates problems. The resource allocation and who controls what factors are to go into production also play a vital role, while that of external forces especially the transnational corporations, is crucial in determining the structure and degree of regional integration.

A country will generally co-operate with others in a given scheme depending on what it regards as the advantages of regional integration. The greater the advantages a country sees in the scheme, the readier it would be to give up some of its sovereignty for the common weal.

In the short term — in the industrial sector for instance — there does seem to be considerable opportunity for furthering industrial development through more integration of the national economies with the international capitalist system. At least import substitution industrialisation has led some African states to equate the notion of development with location of industries in their own countries.

It is, however, becoming clear that location of industries within a country is not enough in itself. This is because ownership and control of the various factors of production has remained mainly with the transnationals based outside the African economies. A substantial part of the surplus produced from such industrial activities finds its way back to the industrial market economies in the form of repatriation of loans, profits, payments of technical and managerial services etc. As a result, the economies of the African countries are failing to sustain even the present level of

industrial activity which on aggregate is less than one per cent of world industrial production.

The crisis faced by many African countries therefore is structural in nature. In order to resolve it, a redeployment of industrial activities with the aim of changing the ownership and control structures is needed. African markets as presently constituted are incapable of effectively developing industrial structures that will ensure such ownership and control. The African national economies on their own are weak and incapable of negotiating for favourable contacts with the transnationals and governments of industrial countries.

In particular, in the phase of developing intermediate goods and capital goods industries, the national markets are unable to sustain economically optimal size plants for a wide-ranging number of industries. The solution for this type of problem is to develop export-orientated industries and it is these which can tap the regional markets. Hence regional co-operation which enables preferential markets to be created for such products is crucial. It is only through collective bargaining coupled with increased harmonisation of economic policies that the countries will be able to build up such powerful industrial structures.

The danger is that if the industrial countries are able to continue their carrot-and-stick economic policies successfully, some African countries may be persuaded that maximum benefits are to be obtained, not in integrating their economies with others within Africa but with those of the industrial countries. As long as some countries are convinced that there are better opportunities for economic growth in integration with the world market they will create difficulties in the immediate future for any efforts at regional integration.

But the ultimate solution is co-operation, a long-term development strategy based on a radical transformation of the African economies and of the international relations under which Africa produces. But in these days of continued economic turbulence, it is difficult for countries to put enough emphasis on long-term strategic and economic interests. Current pressing problems are bound to dominate economic thinking. This is probably the most formidable obstacle to nurturing future co-operation facing Africa now.

Apart from these external reasons for Africa's poor regional co-operation record, it is also the result of a number of misconceptions about what a country hopes to gain from integration. The first of these is:

*The role of politics in integration:* It has been argued that lack of political will is the major obstacle to the achievement of African regional integration. Although diverging political interests still prevail, the

contrary is in fact the case. In other words, there has sometimes been too much politicalisation of regional economic co-operation backed by few or no concrete viable projects.

It is inconceivable, for example, to argue that the defunct EAC, the Maghreb Permanent Consultative Group or the existing ECOWAS and the recently established SADCC lack political support. Rather the problem has been the creation of a political superstructure superimposed on an individual country's needs which are at variance with the regional integration philosophy. It is pertinent to stress here that the problem could even be too much politics.

In essence politics is the art of determining who gets what when and by what means within a community of people or nations. A lot of co-operation arrangements fail to materialise when it comes to the question of distribution. The question which we ought to ask ourselves is whether, given the diversity in the development strategies and ideologies of African countries, it is possible or indeed feasible for such agreement to be reached.

It is true that countries could reach broad agreements, on the direction which economies should take. But when implementation is left to individual countries and when these have options on how to go about it, including for example the nature of collaboration with foreign elements in mobilising resources and when each of the countries have their own unco-ordinated collaborations, the likelihood of differences emerging is large.

Also possibilities of countries changing the broadly agreed principles to suit their own circumstances is likely. These problems are bound to arise constantly so long as countries continue to retain a certain amount of sovereignty. After all, if within the nation states it is difficult to realise consensus in politics, how much more difficult is it within a community of states with divergent political and economic policies and with sovereignty and national pride to uphold.

Yet if Africa is to develop, particularly if it is to reduce its dependence on the industrial countries, it has to be pragmatic enough to find this common denominator. The problem is therefore not that there is lack of political will but too much politicalisation of regional co-operation.

*The expansion of production and market structures:* The second misconception is that regional economic co-operation would automatically result in the expansion of the domestic market and hence production structures. What is generally lost sight of in this type of argument is that in a regional integration scheme, it is not usually the state which undertakes the production, marketing and distribution of the agreed joint industries. Rather, this is left to

private entrepreneurs who are almost invariably transnationals who usually divide the world into spheres of influence. Their patterns of production and distribution do not necessarily follow existing inter-governmental regional economic groupings. In fact, if anything, they cut across such groupings. Hence, regional integration schemes, especially in industrial production tend to be frustrated through the transnationals' own international brands.

In such cases regional integration plays a marginal role in promoting industrialisation among participating countries and often merely provides facilities for distribution of goods and services by the transnationals. The defunct EAC was partly a victim of this. The SADCC industrial co-ordination programmes, for example, envisage such expansion of domestic market and production structures. Equally ECOWAS and the newly formed Central African Economic Community.

It is evident from the investment patterns in these regional markets, that the decisions to invest are only marginally in the hands of local groups and none of them has ever developed investment institutions that are capable of effectively challenging the traditional transnationals' domination. Since their primary objectives are always related to their overall worldwide strategies, the choice to invest in the regional market will be dominated by this.

It is a matter of grave concern for those who believe in the development of industrial and technological potential, that awareness of the pervasive nature of the transnationals' involvement in the economies of African countries has not as yet been translated into effective strategies for curbing their dominance. Debates on transnationals and their roles in development is generally futile and very general.

East Africa, where for the whole period of the EAC there was no harmonisation of policies towards transnationals' industrialisation, ended up fulfilling their corporate strategy rather than expanding East African production and marketing. The industries established continued being dependent on the transnationals for capital goods, technology as well as intermediate goods and spares. Even where a state has taken up industrialisation, it is still highly dependent on the transnationals.

The consequences of this type of industrialisation has been to strain the balance of payments situation of the countries and to limit the benefits accruing from industrialisation and therefore to limit the benefits which could be distributed among participating states.

*Resource flow into an integrated area:* The third misconception about regional integration arises out of the notion that because of the presumed wider market so created, economic integration would result in a

better "investment climate" and hence increased investment activities. This has proved more of a myth than a reality because investors have their own investment criteria based on such factors as "internal rates of return" and general profitability of the investment package. In other words, they are not really affected when two or three African countries decide to co-operate on any scheme except to the extent that such a scheme poses a serious threat to their existence, in which case they would invariably ensure that it does not get off the ground.

Regional economic groupings, however, will fail to be a fundamental threat to the transnationals' interests in Africa as long as individual country policies towards them remain divergent. It is partly for this reason that regional groupings have failed to attract investments from transnationals on their own terms.

*Balancing economic development:* The fourth equally serious misconception is the notion that regional co-operation would result in balanced economic development of the constituent member states. Balanced growth is not always attainable nor even desirable. Moreover, empirical evidence elsewhere shows that, despite the level of development, the EEC member countries, for example, are not growing at the same rate. The same is true even in economies enjoying full political integration like the US where the 51 states are fully integrated into one national economy but the rate of growth and industrialisation of the different states shows marked differences. Some of the states are content merely to supply special services and skills to others.

The basis of this misconception arises from the assumption inherent in the assessment of costs and benefits which are taken as if they were a basket of readily interchangeable goods divisible by the number of participating states, the result of which leaves each country with an equal portion. It is on this basis that the three EAC members allocated certain industries as well as headquarters of major EAC corporations as a factor to balance regional development.

The assessment of economic integration is made further complicated because gains are often thought of in terms of creation of basic industries (e.g. iron and steel or fertilisers) in each of the participating states, the results of which enable each state to have an equal number of basic industries. This is a false assumption because, even where the location of large-scale industries is equally distributed, differences in employment generation of each industry, the technology and capital requirements, gestation period and "forward" and "backward" linkages would imply that some states would inevitably be better off than others. In such cases some compensatory mechanisms have to be found to attain the so-called

balance.

It is my contention that African co-operation schemes have had the wrong approach to the issues of costs and benefits of co-operation. They have put welfare first while welfare should be the *outcome* of development. Welfare has to come out of produced material goods and services. Regional co-operation is a mechanism to enhance this development; and development in all its manifestations is first and foremost about production. It is here that all regional co-operation schemes should begin as a first step.

Development in this context, therefore, is about establishing essential structures which will help accelerate rather than hamper the creation of new regional wealth. A proportion of such produced wealth can then be utilised to correct the imbalances through various mechanisms. One such mechanism is a fuller utilisation of the internal dynamics of a regional economy, a factor which has been invariably neglected.

Imbalances between a more developed country and a less developed in a regional economy could be corrected by raising productivity in the more developed so that the less developed could enjoy cheaper goods and services both for direct consumption and as industrial inputs. This would enhance productivity in the less developed country and in this way benefits or welfare could be gained through improved production which would enable member countries to utilise and invest their resources more efficiently.

In the industrial planning under the EAC, for example, these ideas were not taken into account and therefore a compensatory mechanism taking into account these possible imbalances were not evolved. The transfer tax mechanism was also very deficient. While Tanzania applied it against goods from Kenya, throughout the life of the community, industrial growth was much slower than anticipated in Tanzania, hampering significantly the overall welfare to the region.

Even when industries are "equally" allocated within a regional market, there is no guarantee that their performance can be sustained at the same level. Consequently, the rate of growth and spillover effects the industries will provide to different countries is likely to be very different. To strive for equal costs and benefits in the manner which we have experienced in various economic groupings in Africa, is a futile exercise bound to end up in perpetual disagreements. To say the least, such an approach to distribution of costs and benefits in a regional market for a sustained satisfaction of participating states is unattainable.

If regional co-operation is to open up its rich and varied opportunities to develop African economies in the 1980s, the concep-



tion of costs and benefits of co-operation and in particular their sharing has to radically change.

The challenges of development in Africa in the 1980s and 1990s are enormous. Regional co-operation is one of the important approaches to these challenges which is proving indispensable. Its revival in the 1980s can and should sustain Africa through the difficult road to development ●

CSO: 3400/952

ROAD-MAINTENANCE CRISIS REPORTED

London AFRICA NOW in English Mar 84 p 63

[Text] *The great road-building boom of the 60s and 70s threatens to collapse into a road-maintenance crisis*

Roads, like several other aspects of African development, were initially intended to serve the needs of the colonial authorities. So they penetrated the interior from the coast to areas that were considered to be of economic significance and naturally ignored those areas which could not be so exploited. But since independence African governments have all realised that roads are the foundation on which the life, work and unity of the state are built. Accessibility through road transport is absolutely essential for the development of Africa's vast rural areas and for general economic growth.

On average the road network in African countries is only about 10% of that of Europe. In the 60s and the 70s African governments poured vast sums of money into road construction; as a result there were manifold increases in the number of kilometres of roads in most countries. The last military regime in Nigeria is particularly remembered for the number of highways it constructed.

But as the economic advantages of good communications accrued, so did the problems. During the oil crisis of the mid-70s the oil-importing countries of Africa almost faced a collapse in their transport systems. The multiple effects of the crisis included shortage of fuel for the vehicles and astronomic rises in the construction and maintenance of tarred roads. In Mali, for instance, the cost of road construction quadrupled in one year.

Many countries have since adjusted to the oil crisis, but as delegates at the recent Third African Highway

Maintenance Conference all agreed, there is still a serious threat to African roads. According to a World Bank representative at the conference, the great road-building boom of the 1960s and 70s threatens to collapse into a road-maintenance crisis in the 1980s and 90s. Road networks are said to be ageing because of over-use and abuse: "In much of Africa today the road network is rapidly deteriorating beyond the point where normal maintenance measures can be effective. . . . Rehabilitation or reconstruction will soon be required for much of the network, at five or 10 times more than it would have cost if simple maintenance and strengthening measures were taken on a more timely basis."

It is reckoned that any road budget should devote at least 35% of its resources to maintenance, but African planners appear not to be doing this, either because of lack of resources or simply because of bad planning.

All discussions on road policies in Africa tend to end on a note of appropriate technology. Road construction methods in industrialised countries cannot simply be transferred to Africa, first because the social conditions dictate that the programmes be labour intensive; secondly, because Africans need to make adequate use of the local materials. The crucial factor here is the availability of qualified personnel; not only must techniques be adapted but centres devoted to the study of road construction and maintenance should be created with a view to improving on the current dearth of qualified personnel.

# TWO FINANCING AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH FRANCE

Cotonou BENIN-PRESSE-INFORMATION in French No 332, 30 Mar 84 p 12

[Text] Cotonou--Comrade Theophile Ahoyo, director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and Antoine Foures, chief of the French Cooperation Mission, on 24 March signed two agreements and two addenda in the context of the existing cooperation between the French Republic and the People's Republic of Benin.

The first agreement, "Book Aid," totaling 70 million CFA francs, will promote the public library system with donations, improvements, reading facilities, and distribution and training facilities.

The second agreement, "Aid to the Beninese Heritage," totaling 50 million CFA francs, will enable continuation of the work started last year in restoration or preservation of the Ouidah Museum and the Porto-Novo palaces, and will include supply of material to the Porto-Novo ethnographic museum and studies of other sites such as Abomey.

It should be noted that these two agreements, totaling 120 million CFA francs, are not in fact an increase in resources of the Aid and Cooperation Fund with respect to cultural activities, but rather a special concern by the French head of state, Francois Mitterrand, in this field for Benin, not only because of the history and richness of the Beninese heritage, but also because President Mitterrand became aware during his state visit to Benin on 15 and 16 January 1983 of the need for books both in the university library and in local libraries.

The two addenda to the agreements signed on 7 May 1976 and 1 December 1981 on the first two stages of the project for "Cathodic Protection of the Cotonou Port Authority" do not provide new financing, but make it possible to use the remaining funds made available from the initial agreements.

The total of these remaining funds, 41,025,030.5 FCA francs, thus increases the agreed financing for the third stage of the project from 100 million to 141,025,030.5 CFA francs.

9920

CSO: 3419/594



SOVIET LABOR UNIONS DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

Cotonou EHUZU in French 3 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] The Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions (CCSU) delegation that paid a 1-week official visit to the People's Republic of Benin at the invitation of the National Federation of Workers Unions of Benin (UNSTB) left Cotonou for Moscow on 27 March.

Summarizing his visit for the press, Comrade Karatai Turyssov, the leader of the delegation and member of the CCSU presidium, said that he was very satisfied with his visit to Benin, which had included fruitful discussions not only with UNSTB Secretary General Comrade Romain Vilon Guezo but also with a delegation of the executive committee of our single trade union.

As stated by the communique issued in the evening of 26 March, "the two delegations discussed further development of the ties that have linked them for a long time, ties that were solidified by a 10-year cooperation agreement signed by the CCSU and the UNSTB in Moscow on 18 July 1983."

The final communique states that during the discussions "the two delegations reviewed the implementation of this agreement and concluded that it is proceeding successfully, particularly in the field of trade union training and others. Also, with the desire to expand the bilateral relations, on the basis of the principles of international proletarianism, and in the interest of strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between the workers and peoples of the USSR and the People's Republic of Benin, the "two delegations agreed to promote their cooperation in all fields. In this connection, the UNSTB delegation expressed hope that the CCSU will participate in the carrying out of a socio-economic infrastructure project for the benefit of the Beninese working class."

In the course of examining current international issues and issues concerning the international trade union movement, the CCSU and the UNSTB delegations noted their agreement in views on all the matters discussed, that is, the strengthening of the world trade union federation, which is a genuine center of cohesion of the progressive trade union forces, and the struggle for peace and against war, which is one of the primary tasks of the world's progressive trade unions.

During its visit to the People's Republic of Benin, the CCSU delegation visited the city of Cotonou, the National Beverages Corporation "La Beninoise," the Benin Textiles Corporation (SOBETEX), the Benin Perfume Corporation (SOBEPAR), the Possotome mineral water plant, Cotonou Port Authority, the Abomey historical museum, and the Ganvie lakeside village.

9920

CSO: 3419/594

## BRIEFS

IRANIAN DELEGATION--President Mathieu Kerekou, our great comrade in struggle, on Wednesday afternoon received in the Republic Hall in Cotonou a three-member Iranian delegation led by Hosein Kazempour Ardeli, Iranian deputy minister of foreign affairs in charge of international economic relations. The latter delivered to President Kerekou a message of friendship from his Iranian counterpart Ali Khamenei. In the interview he granted to the press after the audience, the Iranian deputy minister stated that the purpose of his visit was to "discuss international issues with the Benin leaders, study ways and means to improve the bilateral cooperation, and to determine in what areas Iran could participate in carrying out certain projects in Benin." Asked what areas this future cooperation might involve, Kazempour Ardeli emphasized that his country, Iran, is prepared to train Beninese technicians in the petroleum field and to provide financial assistance, in connection with which it will approach major international financial institutions (World Bank, IMF) to obtain loans. [Text] [Cotonou BENIN-PRESSE-INFORMATION in French No 331, 23 Mar 84 p 1] 9920

SOVIET COMMUNIST YOUTH DELEGATION--A delegation of the Soviet communist youth (KOMSOMOL) has been visiting our country since yesterday. Asked about the purpose of this visit to Benin, the leader of the delegation, Victor Kusurov, stated that his delegation's visit is in the context of the ties of friendship between Soviet and Beninese youth. He added that the KOMSOMOL is very happy about the founding of the Benin Revolutionary Youth Organization (OJRB) and believes that the relations between the two organizations will grow. The relations between the KOMSOMOL and Beninese youth date from the time of the Youth Organization Committees (COJ). COJ delegations visited the Soviet Union more than once. Comrade Victor Kusurov, who said he was very impressed with the welcome that his delegation and himself had received on arrival, added that the purpose of their visit was to learn about the history and rich traditions of the militant Beninese people. [Text] [Cotonou EHUZU in French 4 Apr 84 pp 1,6] 9920

CSO: 3419/594

## NIGERIAN-LIBYAN INITIATIVE BRINGS HOPE

London AFRICA NOW in English Apr 84 p 23

[Article by Okey Nwachukwu: "Chad: New Hopes for Peace"]

## [Text]

When Major-General Damkat Bali, Nigeria's Defence Minister, declared that "Nigerians had naturally become agitated by the escalation of the Chadian conflict," he was re-stating the obvious. With the recent Nigeria/Libya agreement on Chad condemning "all forms of foreign intrusion" as well as the right of any of the warring factions to form an exclusive government, there were hopes that the Chadian conundrum was on the verge of being brought to an end.

More so when the two principal actors, whose disagreement has been basic, perennial and consistent since the first Kano accord on Chad in March 1979, are involved. That the Chadian issue was behind the visit of Libyan Prime Minister Major Jalloud to Nigeria in February simply confirmed Nigerian External Affairs Minister Ibrahim Dambari's assertion that "the government views with great concern the deteriorating military and security situation in Chad."

Hence, the recent Nigeria/Libya understanding is simply in keeping with the dictum in international relations: there are neither permanent friends nor foes — only permanent interests.

This emergent tinge of hope bordered on the realisation that it is not only in Africa's permanent interest but also in that of the international community that the destruction and deprivation, which started in June 1963 as a protest by members of the Mubi ethnic group against alleged government victimisation, should end and peace be restored.

That Nigeria is now "over-agitated" since the ascendancy of the Buhari government was symptomatic of the diplomatic activity in Lagos which essentially addressed itself to the questions of securing an immediate

ceasefire and the formation of an all-inclusive national government.

It paid off when French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson reiterated in Lagos in February his government's commitment to "a united, sovereign and independent Chad within borders recognised by the international community. To buttress it, he called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces and gave an assurance that "French forces would not stay one day longer than the other side."

The fundamental question is whether these high-sounding ideals can be translated into action. There are serious doubts whether the recent declaration by Nigeria, France and Libya that there would be no military solution in Chad could do anything more than discourage further external interference.

Nigeria, having expended a lot of diplomatic energy and resources since 1979, seems to have woken up from a deep slumber. Tired of contending with Chadian refugees, there are indications that Nigeria does not appear to have the zeal to protect its vital interests.

With Libyans, it is possible that they are just buying time to consolidate their gains. Having annexed the uranium-rich Aouzou strip in 1973, and in control of Northern Chad, it is difficult to decipher Gadaffi's ultimate intentions.

Then, if there is an imperialist intrigue aimed at keeping Africa divided, the idea of a peaceful and prosperous Chad is still in the balance. It is a truism that the Council of Ministers of the OAU was unable to meet for the past two years because of disagreements over Chad and Western Sahara.

In calling for an "all-party negotiation for peace under the auspices of the OAU," Nigeria's new Head of State, Major-General Buhari, regenerated new

confidence in the problem-solving abilities of the OAU. Nigeria's External Affairs Minister told *Africa Now* on his way to the last Council of Ministers meeting in Addis Ababa that he was going with the Head of State's instructions to raise the question of convening a meeting of all the Chadian factions without delay.

If the assumption is that no faction could emerge winner, and given the fact that there are at least 13 factions — each independent and controlling a portion of Chad — the format for representation would inevitably require intense diplomatic activity.

Why then have all previous attempts aimed at reconciling the factions failed? It would be superficial to conclude that a ceasefire was unenforceable due to the exclusion of a large number of the conflicting parties. The truth is that this seemingly intractable crisis is deeply rooted in religion. At independence in 1960, the only two political parties (Chad Progress Party and National African Party) were torn along religious/ethnic lines.

The proposed peace offensive promises to be didactic because a new power-sharing formula should be devised; perhaps a federation which will guarantee local autonomy and self-determination. Very careful thought should be given to the possibility of assembling new faces to run the country in preference to the largely self-centred old war horses who have only polarised the fratricidal crisis.

Whether the peace move is a genuine determination to confront a continuous, difficult problem that has bedevilled the international community remains to be seen ●

CS0: 3400/952

LIBYAN ABUSE OF DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGE SCORED

N'Djamena INFO-TCHAD in French 19 Apr 84 p 1

[Unattributed ATP Article: "Criminal Immunity"]

[Text] Terrorism is the greatest scourge of our age, a violent challenge to reason and an affront against the laws and harmony of our world. When it represents only the actions of small, isolated groups, one may still entertain the hope that it will be wiped out or at least contained. But when terrorism is practiced by an entire nation, which raises it up almost to institutional status, then it places the entire world in serious danger; all the more in that it has no further limit. This is what is presently happening in London, where the Libyan Embassy, or as it is called, "the peoples' bureau," is the background for the event of a sickening serial thriller.

Tuesday morning, Libyans hostile to the politics of the Madman of Syrta carry out a demonstration in front of the Libyan Embassy in London. From one of the embassy windows a man fires an automatic weapon upon the crowd. A British policewoman is immediately killed. Ten Libyan demonstrators are wounded. The British Police surround this celebrated peoples' bureau and ask to search the buildings. In revenge, Libya confines the British diplomats in Tripoli to their embassy. Forty-eight hours after the beginning of this scandalous affair, the Libyans still refuse to allow a search of their embassy, as much as to confirm, as everyone knows, that Libyan embassies are nothing more than stopovers for terrorists that serve as arsenals for the criminals who carry out Qadhdhafi's contracts throughout the world.

The world has once again seen proof of the overbearing scorn of Libya for international regulations and laws. The hospitality and principles of freedom offered by the host nation are flouted. What is worse, Libya makes use of blackmail to

prevent the normal course of justice. If this intolerable affront raises the problem of the abuse of diplomatic immunity, it raises even more the question of the role of Libya's so-called "peoples' bureaus." No one can doubt any longer that these "peoples' bureaus" have become centers of subversion for carrying out Kaddafi's terrorist projects. By this fact they have lost all ambassadorial status, and it is incomprehensible that free nations are able to accept the presence of the "peoples' bureaus" on their soil. Qadhdhafi's Libya is an outlaw state, and in trying to treat it as a civilized nation we but reinforce its mad and murderous course.

3117

CSO: 3419/609



CHAD

# USSR-LIBYAN PLOT ALLEGED

N'Djamena INFO-TCHAD in French 10 Apr 84 pp 1,2

[Unattributed ATP Article: "USSR-Libya Same Plot"]

[Text] Soviet-Libyan collaboration in the war to annex Chad appears crystal-clear today. Moscow, which for a long time had observed a certain discretion, is becoming increasingly bolder in pointing up its support of the terrorist regime in Tripoli.

The tragic incident which caused the deaths of nine French soldiers of the MANTA [expansion unknown] Forces near Oum-Chalouba presented an occasion to the TASS News Agency, well-known to reflect the official Kremlin position, to speak of a so-called "expansion of intervention" by France in Chad. This agency, which heralds the fact that the incident took place in the neighborhood of Oum-Chalouba as proof of the French intervention beyond the 16th parallel, pushes the ridiculous to the point of claiming that the French soldiers were killed during an alleged battle with the ghost-like forces of GUNT [Transitional National Union Government]. All these falsehoods have quite naturally led the Soviet Agency to grind out its habitual litany on the "existence of a plot between Paris and Washington."

We find none of this very surprising, for the Soviet Union has always appeared to us as a beneficiary in the Chadian crisis. It is no coincidence that before invading Chad in June, the Colonel of Tripoli betook himself to Moscow at the head of a sizable delegation. If nothing else, the inexhaustible resources being given to Libya are a sign of the close collaboration that links this nation with the USSR in the effort to annihilate our country. And the Soviet Union is careful that its protege encounter no hindrance in its march to conquer Chad. One may easily understand, therefore, why the Kremlin flies



off the handle each time it believes the interests of Tripoli to be threatened. Moscow, of course, is not overly fond of France, whose troops ensure a peace-keeping mission in our country. Since it sees no likelihood of French troops' leaving Chad to the wiles of Libya, the Soviet Union keeps insisting that France not transgress the 16th parallel by one centimeter. Thus in an explicit way it guarantees the division of our country. But Moscow will have to realize that for Chadians this line does not exist, and that they will not rest as long as it subsists even in peoples' minds.

Certain Western newspapers, for lack of sensational news, have turned themselves into echoes of the ridiculous notions of TASS, going so far as to put in doubt the circumstances of death of the nine French soldiers. Lacking confirmation that it was during a battle that these Frenchmen met death, this press weaves together a full-blown mystery story about this affair. And the statements of the French Ministry of Defense, considered to be contradictory, serve as a pretext to fanciful commentaries that insidiously attempt to prove that France is waging a fruitless war in Chad and that it runs the risk of getting bogged down there. The best way to handle all these prophets of doom is to tell them in no uncertain terms that there was no fighting in the area of Oum Chalouba, as they would have liked to state in print. As difficult as it is to camouflage a battle, it is just as insane to confuse an accident with a confrontation. And all the more so because if we had picked it up on the airwaves, Radio-Tripoli would have hastened to publish a balance sheet of it. This would be too much entirely, and even the JANA News Agency, with its expertise in disguises, did not deem it useful to take this route. Decency should oblige these newspapers to reduce the affair to its proper proportions and let the souls of these soldiers who died in the exercise of their duty in the course of a peace mission rest in peace.

8117

CSO: 3419/609

## MAYOTTE LOOMS AS MAJOR DIPLOMATIC PROBLEM

London AFRICA NOW in English Apr 84 pp 24, 26

[Article: "Mayotte The French Problem"]

## [Text]

France, which has controlled Mayotte since 1841, is preparing to hand the tiny Indian Ocean island over to the neighbouring Comoros Republic in exchange for military facilities. Unfortunately for the prospects of such a neat geopolitical deal, the 55,000 inhabitants of Mayotte, the Mahorais, are so far extremely reluctant to go. Their local representatives are adamant that they would far rather stay French than come under the wing of Ahmed Abdallah in Moroni — and predict that they will say so in overwhelming numbers when a referendum takes place later this year.

The Mahorais have made their feelings plain on two previous occasions: in December 1974, when the other three islands of the Comoros archipelago voted to go independent, Mayotte opted by a 63.82% majority to remain a French possession and, in 1976, by a crushing 99.4%. They asked to become an integral part of France, an overseas *departement*, but instead they were given the unique status of *collectivité territoriale* and a new referendum fixed for December 22, 1984 at the latest.

Meanwhile, France came under regular attack from the UN General Assembly, the OAU and the Non-Aligned Movement for what was seen as a refusal to give up a colonial possession to its rightful claimant, the Islamic Republic of Comoros.

Finally, just before his election as France's President in May 1981, François Mitterrand pledged that Mayotte would be ceded to Moroni. Events in the next few months may well give him cause to regret his remarks. For the Mahorais, led by their deputy in the French National Assembly, Jean-François Hory, their Senator, Marcel Henry, and the chairman of their local administrative council, Younoussa

Bamana, are lobbying as hard as they can to keep the island French.

They are relying on legal and constitutional arguments which they are convinced will prevail, forcing the Mitterrand government, in its present embattled state, to prefer a few diplomatic problems to a major domestic crisis. For the French constitution clearly states that no part of French territory can be given up, exchanged or added without the consent of the peoples concerned — and legally, the Mahorais appear to be more French than Comoran.

Historically, the residents of Mayotte claim that, though their ancestors might have been at some time exploited by the more powerful sultans from the neighbouring islands, especially Anjouan, Mayotte was settled before the rest of the archipelago. Culturally and ethnically, they are closer to Madagascar or East Africa, they say, and it was a Malagasy ruler, Andriantsouli, who sold the island to France in 1841.

It was only later that Mayotte was grouped with the other three Comoran islands for administrative convenience under French rule and its affairs began to be run from Moroni by an autonomous local administration for all four islands in the group. Much of the island had already been bought up by nobles from Anjouan and Grand Comoro and the Mahorais soon began to complain that they were being systematically pillaged.

It was calculated that 75% of the revenue of the Comoros came from Mayotte, which was also being used for "overspill" from the more heavily-populated islands. Many Mahorais fled to Madagascar, while others formed the *Mouvement Populaire Mahorais* (MPM) to resist.

Many of the MPM's members were women, who enjoyed more freedom than in the other traditionally Islamic islands and one of them, Zakia Madi, was killed in a pro-French demonstration.

Mayotte's dislike and fear of the Moroni administration was intensified after Comoran independence, when Abdallah was overthrown by Ali Soilih's authoritarian and repressive regime with the aid of mercenaries led by the notorious Bob Denard. Those same mercenaries replaced Abdallah three years later and still enjoy enormous influence and privileges in Moroni.

"Independence for Mayotte alone is impossible," Hory told *Africa Now*. "Denard's men would land the day after and, faced with the choice of being French or Comoran, the Mahorais much prefer to be French."

Hory, a former civil servant posted to Mayotte, fell in love with the island and resigned when it became obvious that the previous administration of Giscard d'Estaing also wanted to get rid of it. He became an adviser to the local government and was elected a Deputy eight years ago.

"Although I am White, it was felt they wanted someone who knew the workings of the government in Paris to act in Mayotte's interests," he said.

In fact, Hory is a national secretary of the *Mouvement des Radicaux de Gauche* MRG and sits on the government benches in the Assembly. But he has intimated that he will withdraw his support and take as many of his party colleagues with him as he can if Mayotte is ceded against the wishes of its people.

Indications of government intentions came early this year, when its representative on Mayotte, Christian Pellerin, was sacked. His sin was clear: on January 5 he had declared: "Nothing should prevent Mayotte from staying French if a majority of its population expresses that wish in a free vote." At least his successor, Francois Bonnelle, was of equivalent rank: there were fears that the post would be downgraded.

France had also been doing its best to help the Comoran Government develop, by means of massive aid, and obtain guarantees that the special characteristics of Mayotte would be recognised by Moroni. There has been no indication that such assurances have been given by Abdallah, who has recently reduced the autonomy of

the other three islands.

The other part of the deal reportedly envisages France staying on in Mayotte in a military capacity. The island has the largest coral lagoon in the world and is an ideal position for a naval base athwart the strategic Mozambique Channel. There would also apparently be a French air base on one of the other islands.

Ceding Mayotte would also dissolve the diplomatic difficulties with the OAU and the rest of the critics, but Hory dismisses both arguments as "ill-founded."

"The Comoros regime is unstable and not one with which France should be involved," he said. France could equally well keep Mayotte and still have a naval base (there is already a permanent garrison on the island), at the risk of being accused of setting up a second Diego Garcia.

Hory also dismisses any problem with the OAU. "Mayotte is the only question on which the OAU is unanimous, so of course it makes a lot of noise about it. But when it comes down to it, many African Heads of State are not really bothered what happens. They have already shown in places like Cameroon that colonial boundaries are not sacrosanct."

Finally, Hory ascribes part of France's desire to "dump" Mayotte to what he calls "the bad conscience of the Left" in Paris. After their complicity in Algeria and Indochina, and their present activity in Chad, the Socialists want to be seen to be living up to their principles in at least one case.

"But I am on the Left, and to me the wishes of the people of Mayotte are more important than parlour Third World-ism," he told *Africa Now*. "What we can do to help develop Mayotte can act as a model for other countries in Africa. The Mahorais do not want to be dependent on Paris for everything and we have many projects to enable us to be as self-sufficient as possible."

Hory is optimistic that the French Government will choose a short diplomatic rough ride rather than a domestic row, which could end in its plans being turned down anyway by the supreme constitutional court.

"In the end, I have confidence in President Mitterrand," he said. "He is above all a jurist and he knows that in the case of Mayotte there is a fair point of balance between national and international law ●"

SUPPORT FOR GAFACOOPS AS FARMERS UMBRELLA FEATURED

Farmers Refute Alleged Resignation

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 12 Apr 84 p 4

[Text] TWENTY four out of the 25 district branches of the Ghana Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives (GAFACOOPS) in the Central Region have denied ever resigning from the Federation.

A statement issued in Accra yesterday and signed by Nana Barima Amankwa II chairman of the Interim Management Committee of the central regional secretariat of the Federation and Nana Boye Hagan VI, member described as untrue the existence of 25 farmers' bodies in the Central Region.

The statement explained that on the formation of the Federation, 25 districts were created in the region to ease administration and not 25 farmers' bodies as claimed in some quarters.

In a three-page declaration sent to the Secretary for Rural Development and Co-operatives and the GAFACOOPS and published in an Accra weekly on April 7, 25 district presidents, treasurers and executive members in the region announced their resignation en bloc from the Federation.

They accused the leadership of the Federation of showing signs of ineffectiveness, partiality and corruption.

According to the statement the publication came from some disgruntled and disappointed elements of the disbanded Ghana National Farmers Council who want to put dust into the public's eye to disabuse the minds of the people against the revolution.

It also denied that 25 district presidents met at Agona Swedru where the three-page declaration was planned.

The statement said the 24 districts forming the majority of the 25 have critically observed the operations of the GAFACOOPS and found its leadership to be honest, sincere and devoted to the cause of farmers in the country.

## Ministry Backs GAFACOOPS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 25 Apr 84 p 1

[Article by C. S. Buabeng]

[Excerpt] THE Ghana Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives (GAFACOOPS) has been born and it would be nurtured and cared for, Mr K. Acquah Harrison, Secretary, Rural Development and Cooperatives has declared at Nkoranza.

He noted that the Ghana National Farmers Council has the right to opt out of the GAFACOOPS but noted that his Ministry will deal with the GAFACOOPS alone.

He declared: "The Council can make noise but we want to make GAFACOOPS a respectable and formidable organisation to be the mouthpiece of farmers"

He made it clear at the out-dooring ceremony of Nkoranzaman Development and Services Company at Nkoranza that those who claim to champion farmers' interest should not seek to divide them.

The Secretary said GAFACOOPS would be catered for in the allocation of farming machinery and equipment.

The company has been formed to undertake various development projects, such as water supply, cottage industries and electrification.

## Graphic Endorses GAFACOOPS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 25 Apr 84 p 2

[Editorial: "The Centre Must Hold"]

[Text]

***IN the early part of February last year, when food had become scarce, production levels of both food and cash crops had dropped drastically, drought and bush fires had started devastating the land and the spirit of the whole nation, especially farmers had flagged, a piece of news about farmers brought a flicker of hope.***

***Our Correspondent put the first paragraph of the story in question thus: "History was made at Agona Swedru in the Central Region yesterday (Monday***

***February 17, 1983) when thousands of people, mostly farmers, witnessed the merger of eight farmers groups in the country to form the Ghana Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives (GAFACOOPS). What else could be more pleasing at a time such as we have described?***

***The rationale couldn't be missed. A unified body such as the GAFACOOPS stood (and still stands) a better chance of co-ordinating the activities of the various farmers groups under one umbrella than the amoeba-structured system which hitherto made co-ordination difficult and led to haggling over essential needs, be they consumables or productive inputs, and crimi-***



**nations and recriminations among the farmers groups.**

**Many are those who believe and rightly so that the element of togetherness among the tillers of the land will go a way long in uplifting the agricultural sector and make it dynamic. It is a pity therefore that behind the scenes certain personalities are trying hard to break the united front of our farmers. Of late there have been claims that regional and district groups are breaking away from GAFACOOPS but these have been vehemently refuted.**

**The "Graphic" is of the opinion that this is not the time for divisive and opportunistic actions among the rank and file of our farmers and that those fomenting disunity must reappraise their action and recant. The Centre of GAFACOOPS must hold.**

**Maybe GAFACOOPS is having to deal with hardened recalcitrants and we wish to draw on a recent advice by Mr K. Acquah-Harrison that those who**

**"claim to champion farmers' interests should not seek to divide them".**

**The Secretary went further than that when he stated categorically that his ministry, Rural Development and Cooperatives, will deal with GAFACOOPS alone and that this body will be nurtured and cared for. The Secretary, apparently, decided to fire from the hips because it will be to nobody's benefit to see GAFACOOPS disintegrate seeing that it holds the key to unified action among our farmers and the future well-being of the country's agriculture.**

**There is freedom of association in this country but when this freedom is used acrimoniously with the sole aim of destroying what has already been put in place and which needs to be strengthened then that freedom loses its meaning and the trouble-rousers must be put in their right perspective — ostracised. We wish GAFACOOPS well!**

CSO: 3400/939

EXCESS LABOR TO BE TRANSFERRED TO PRODUCTIVE SECTORS

Accra GHANAIAIAN TIMES in English 30 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] THE Secretary for Labour and Social Welfare Mr Ato Austin, has stated that no worker would be laid off during the impending labour deploying exercise.

He said the excess labour would be transferred to the productive sectors.

Mr Austin was speaking on "Redundancies, redeployment and manpower utilization", at the third residential seminar organized for the mass media at the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA), Greenhill at the week-end.

He said Government intended introducing a two-year course to train interested workers in various skills. These workers would be paid salaries, until after the course when they would be expected to be on their own.

The Government, he said, was quite sensitive to the social effects of this exercise and would therefore, ensure that this was implemented with a great deal of sense and devoid of panic.

Mr Austin said most of the workers to be effected during the exercise would be utilized by the National Mobilization Programme and the Ghana National Farmers Council.

The Secretary pointed out that retention of excess labour in the public sector accounted for the high annual budgetary deficit since such redundant labour had to be paid for doing no work.

He warned that sanctions would be taken against any government institution that failed to submit its returns on questionnaire regarding their man-power level, as directed by his Ministry.

Mr Kofi Totobi Quakyi, Under-Secretary for Information, in his closing address, urged members of the media to educate the public on the knowledge acquired during the seminar. He said since they represented the conscience of the people, they should not only report on facts but should follow up stories on all issues vital to national interest.



## 'SERIOUS INQUIRY' INTO UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION CALLED FOR

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 18, 19 Apr 84

[18 Apr 84 p 2]

[Editorial: "NDC Is Correct"]

[Text] The Complaints and Investigations Department of the Greater Accra Regional Secretariat of the NDC has discovered that foodstuffs given by the National Mobilization Programme to the University of Ghana, Legon, for the feeding of the students were diverted and shared among the staff of the university, including the workers. It should be explained that there is no evidence so far to suggest that the university branch of the Teachers and Educational Workers Union was aware that it was receiving diverted items when it collected the workers' share of the goods for distribution to them, Which means that the workers knew that they were receiving commodities genuinely allocated to them. But it stands to the workers' sense of responsibility that some of them did, indeed, express their feeling that their allocations should rather have been reserved for use by the students.

The case of the theft of the students' food is as follows: On March the twenty-ninth, in the year of our Lord one-thousand nine hundred and eighty-four, the chairman of the National Mobilization Programme of the revolutionary process, Commodore Steve Obimpeh, wrote to the administration of the University of Ghana, the nation's oldest seat of higher learning located at Legon, some twelve kilometres from the centre of Accra, to take delivery of a quantity of foodstuffs. Just five days after the offer, the man who received the letter, Senior Assistant Registrar V. O. Nortey, wrote a memo to the Ag. Vice-Chancellor of the university to inform him about the matter and to convince him of the necessity to utilize the items with speed. Thereupon, the Senior Assistant Registrar, the manager of the Manciple Organization (the universities and their big names!--it means kitchen provisions purchasing branch), and a Finance Officer got together to get the goods to the university campus.

## Allocation

In the letter from Commodore Obimpeh, it was stated clearly that the foodstuffs were being given to the university "to assist in feeding the students".

But the Senior Asst. Registrar drew up an allocation plan which gave all the rice and all the beans for individual distribution to the non-student sectors of the varsity community and reserved only the milk (normally used in feeding babies) for the students. On the eleventh of April, a worker spoke--in a circulated personal letter--against that allocation plan and suggested instead that the items should be used in feeding the students. She was threatened with transfer if she should open her 'okro' mouth again.

So the allocation was specifically made for the purpose of feeding students and should have been kept at the university kitchen for that purpose. Therefore the distribution of the items to individuals was wrong, and those concerned cannot say they did not know it. Thus the students' food was hijacked and they now have 'milk-powder-water' for lunch.

This was a clean disservice to the students' stomachs, and it has serious implications.

There is reason to accept the Regional NDC's view that the conduct of the three top officials of the university was a political manoeuvre to discredit the Government and thereby instigate the students against it. As the NDC rightly pointed out, the students who did not know how they came to be condemned to a meal of 'milk-powder-water' have been grumbling that the ill-treatment is a deliberate attempt by the Government to punish them. With their examinations at the corner, the students would be tempted to revolt if the situation persisted. And experience tells us that such a development could be the aim behind the diversion of the food items.

The conduct of the three officials is wrong; that is one point. Their conduct is also politically ill-advised; that is another point. And we do not see how they can plead that they did not know that their conduct was wrong or that they did not calculate its dangerous implications. And so, justice must take its course.

[19 Apr 84 p 2]

[Editorial: "NDC Is Correct (2)"]

[Text] The trouble that has engulfed three top officials of the University of Ghana, Legon, in connection with the great students' food robbery may be likened in a way to the case of Sodom and Gomorrah. The diversion of the foodstuffs allocated by the National Mobilization Programme to the university specifically for the feeding of the students is seen as a manoeuvre to keep the students hungry and thereby discredit the Government before them. Three officials of the university are taking the blame for it. But if Sodom and Gomorrah could not produce ten people faithful in the eyes of God, the University of Ghana cannot produce five people from its top administration hierarchy who do not subscribe to the kind of political mischief which the food diversion was aimed at causing against the PNDC and the revolution.

For, the political implication of the conduct of the three officials represents the general position of the university's administration against the revolution. And the three officials should not be regarded as special cases, because they typify the rest of the case they stand for. The truth of the matter is that the top administrative class of the university are the base of the reactionary structure which the entire university system constitutes upon which imperialist forces stand to subvert progressive governments of this country.

The University of Ghana in particular has been a long-time centre of reaction, a bastion of the class enemies of the emancipation of the common people. A purge of the university would be advantageous to the revolutionary cause not only because of the political dangers which its fold constitutes to the ongoing national democratic process, but also because corruption has been the order of things there.

### Corruption

It has been pointed out openly in the press before that most of the violent student protests at the university are largely students' opposition to the malpractices which they see going on in the university administrations but which are protected against orderly exposure by the very structure of the university system which insulates the members of its ruling dictatorship from accountability for their actions.

Whenever the university authorities have had the chance to divert students' attention from the internal corruption, and from the struggle which the students wage against the negative class position of the university societies, they always seize such chances. Thus the authorities are never averse from giving their quiet but discernible blessing to student revolts against the Government. When the government is a progressive one, such as the Nkrumah Government and the PNDC, then the reactionary class of the universities push the students into action to kill two birds with one stone--to subvert the national working-class struggle, and to divert attention from the internal corruption.

A probe of the use of university facilities over the years would set a lot of top people in that community running. The way everything in the university is conducted on the right ropes is a design to entrench its conservativeness and reaction, and also to provide a cover for the regimen of corruption upon which its gurus thrive. The \$65 million case of corruption discovered by the workers at the University of Science and Technology, and the diversion of students' foodstuffs at Legon are merely two illustrations of the established situation of waste in the university administrative system; they show only the tip of the iceberg of irresponsibility and parasitism that cushion the university structure. These cannot continue. A serious inquiry is called for into the stewardship of those who have been entrusted with the national duty of running the universities which are maintained at so much financial cost to the nation and the people.

CSO: 3400/940

## BRIEFS

**TEMA WORKER PROTEST DEMONSTRATION**—WORKERS at Tema yesterday went on a five-hour peaceful demonstration through the city's principal streets in protest against the arbitrary dismissal of some workers of L'Air Liquide Ghana Limited and the Pioneer Food Cannery Limited, a subsidiary of the Mankoadze Fisheries. At the premises of the two companies, the demonstrators gave the management up till May 11 to reinstate the workers. They also asked them to give official recognition to the WDC concept at the two companies to give workers a forum through which they could participate fully in decision-making. In a resolution later, they urged the Government to take majority shares in L'Air Liquide whose products, they noted, were of national importance. At the Pioneer Food Company Limited, the workers there alleged that the management had adopted divide-and-rule tactics by attempting to play the union against the WDC, but vigilance on the part of the union and WDC had made their plans abortive. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Apr 84 p 1]

**MUSLIM GROUPS CONTEND LEADERSHIP**—AN Accra High Court will, today hear a motion seeking to restrain the United Ghana Muslims Representatives Council (UGMRC) from acting as the official organ of Muslims in the country. The motion, filed by Mr William Adumua-Bossman on behalf of Alhaji Issa Akuffo, member of the Ghana Muslims Representative Council (GMRC), was to have been heard yesterday but had to be adjourned to today to enable counsel for Imam Muktar Abbas (defendant) to prepare his papers. Mr Agyemang Bempah is counsel for the defendant. The court, presided over by Mr Justice Ampiah, indicated that the motion would be heard today but assured Mr Bempah that no order would be made if it felt there was no urgency about it. In his statement of claim, Alhaji Akuffo contended that though a case of interference involving Imam Abbas (defendant) and others, was pending before the court, the defendant organized a congress on April 14 during which the United Ghana Muslims Representatives Council (UGMRC) was inaugurated in place of the Ghana Muslims Representatives Council (GMRC). The congress, he claimed went on to introduce a new constitution for the council and declared the GMRC dissolved. The plaintiff further stated that the new name adopted was not only wrong; it would also create confusion in the minds of the outside world because the GMRC is an affiliate member of the Muslim World League. [Text] [By Awudu Ali] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 19 Apr 84 p 8]

**SWISS GRANT**—A BALANCE of payment support agreement under which Switzerland will give Ghana a \$222,25 million (6.35 million dollars) grant, was signed in

Accra on Wednesday. The grant will be used to rehabilitate the broken-down Saurer trucks and tankers of the State Transport Corporation (STC). With this aid, Switzerland is putting at Ghana's disposal, all necessary spare parts, repair materials, equipment, batteries and tyres as well as facilities for payment of actual repair and maintenance. The agreement also covers the further training of drivers and mechanics of the STC by experts from Adolph Saurer Limited of Switzerland, manufacturers of the trucks. The Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning, Dr Kweh Botchwey and Dr Peter Saladin, head of Division, Federal Department of Economic Affairs, signed the agreement. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 13 Apr 84 p 1]

CSO: 3400/939



## IMPROVED TEA PRODUCTION BOLSTERS ECONOMY

London AFRICA NOW in English Mar 84 p 33

[Article by Kul Bhushan: "Tea Time for Kenya"]

## [Text]

Kenya's tea production hit a record 120m kilos in 1983. World prices are high and expected to remain so for a while. The "tea year" ends in June and prices will remain at the present level of around \$4.3 per kilo at least until May, according to the present projections.

India has lifted its earlier ban on exports of Cut Torn Curb (CTC) teas and imposed extra duty on tea. At the moment India is producing less tea but more could come on the market by April and May. So the market will remain strong until then.

The Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA) produces about 40% of the total tea output in the country. Over 140,000 small-scale growers are engaged in tea production and they have planted more tea bushes which are becoming productive in the near future. The small-scale sector's output will be 66% in the coming two or three years, according to J. N. Kariuki, KTDA's marketing manager.

KTDA has 34 factories for processing tea and another five are under construction and will be operating before April. So Kenya is well placed to benefit from the current high tea prices, Kariuki said.

Increased production from the existing bushes depends on rainfall and suitable weather. However, the producers in the small-scale sector were also applying fertilisers to boost production, he said.

Brazil's coffee frost was Kenya's fortune in 1977. India's tea ban could be Kenya's bonanza in 1984.

India stopped the export of CTC tea grades to world markets to provide an

increased share of its production to its own middle classes and other consumers. The tea curbs sent the prices through the roof in London. Kenya had already overtaken India three years ago as suppliers of tea to the London market and so it was best placed to take advantage of the price rise.

Kenya's 140,000 small-scale growers are in for a bonus. The first fixed payment will be made to them by the end of the "tea year" in June. The final payment, after all the accounting has been done, will come by October. That is when the tea growers will reap the extra earnings.

But will Britons drink less tea as a result of higher prices?

"The escalation in tea prices has come to a halt," said George Neale, the chairperson of the British Tea Brokers' Association. "Nobody has bothered to think about the price of tea for years because it was consistently low. Nowadays, you can get it for 2p a cup despite what is happening. The price of tea is only one-third of this 2p. It might be double the price it was a year ago, but it is still not expensive, is it?"

World demand was higher than supplies long before India banned CTC teas. So the price hike recently sent the British scurrying for tea packets on the grocery shelves.

Kenya is in a position to benefit because local production has increased steadily in the last few years. In 1980, the country produced 89.9m kilos going up to 90m in 1981, 96m in 1982 and the record 119.7m last year.

As long as it keeps raining, Kenya tea growers are ready to reap another bumper harvest and more profits this year ●



## NEED FOR COMPETENT ECONOMISTS VOICED

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 4 Apr 84 pp 1,2

[Article by Franck Raharison]

[Text] Do we have an outline, a policy or even a well-defined practice in economic matters? The only reference work we have at present that affirms that we are not proceeding in this field a step at a time remains the "Red Book." This work, which serves as a basis for operations, is considered, in addition, as a railing forestalling any attempt to act in a manner contrary to socialist interests and objectives established by the revolution.

Has fascination with the Red Book, if not fear of contradicting it or going beyond its precepts, made clever minds hesitate to advance other theses that might add to those favored by the government? Our intellectuals, academics, economists and managers, who in other fields are considered as a source of proposals, seem to have withdrawn and to be awaiting the results. It is right to worry and to question the absence of a Malagasy "Samir Amin" or "Jacques Attali"....Through their writings, the latter have undeniable fashioned, or at least influenced, the economic policy of a country, even of several states.

Must we then always await the holding of a seminar or international conference in our country or abroad to see our "economic experts" put forward suggestions that are often interesting and even provide reports that are sometimes useful and which only come out on rare occasions? To cite only one recent example, at the opening of the present seminar on "industrial maintenance," it was learned that 15 billion Malagasy francs will be needed for the importation of spare parts this year. In addition to this revelation, there was the announcement by another eminent academic, now a congressman who, after having indicated that the government has spent more than 70 billion Malagasy francs on the improvement of industrial textiles, declared: "If our productive apparatus is to be functional and profitable, the cooperation of the industrial technicians is required; for its part, the revolutionary government will do everything possible to help them."

If at present, innovation fortunately reigns, the eloquent silence of a place that is supposed to be our "laboratory of ideas" --the University of Madagascar --is deplorable. Paradoxically, our "elite" is more comfortable discussing purely political subjects, but, when it comes to economic questions, they seem

to crawl. Analyses made here and there are too often limited to problems of supply--a legitimate concern, to be sure, but our country's economic system does not begin and end with the shops in the fokontany.

Whether through prudence or "inadequacy," works and theses on the economy in general are rare--even nonexistent--in our country. In this connection, in analyzing the picture of the nation's economy, there is a tendency to refer too readily to Marxist studies or to the opposite point of view, without taking into account the intrinsic values of the Malagasy environment.

Everyone--perhaps, first of all, the country's rulers--would like to see one day a book written by one or more serious and competent Malagasy that would deal with commerce, distribution, monetary circulation, inflation, exports, imports, etc.

12336

CSO: 3419/587

REHABILITATION OF TOURISM NOTED

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 5 Apr . 84 pp 1,4

[Text] Many reasons led the government to adopt, during yesterday's cabinet meeting, a policy of developing tourism in Madagascar.

Indeed, sensitive to the economic and social dimensions of the tourist phenomenon throughout the world and particularly in our area, the revolutionary government has finally defined a strategy that is deserving of encouragement. We shall not fail to speak of it at greater length in one of our upcoming issues.

Nevertheless, it was indicated yesterday that this policy aims essentially at the balancing of foreign trade and services, effective utilization of national resources, distribution of income and reduction of inequalities among tourist areas. These objectives rest on the principle of opening up international tourism first and then expanding tourism at the national level, while controlling the negative effects that could flow from tourism.

It can be said already that this decision will have a repercussion on the improvement of our balance-of-payments position and, at the same time, will bring our country a substantial increase in foreign exchange. And it goes without saying that this government measure will revitalize a sector that, until now, has been somewhat neglected (hotels, restaurants, museums, etc.) Moreover, it will create jobs.

12336

CSO: 3419/587

EFFECTS OF DROUGHT, CYCLONE CONTINUE AS REFUGEES FLEE

MNR, Shortages, Hamper Aid

Harare THE HERALD in English 30 Apr 84 p 5

[Text] THE famine resulting from drought in Africa is as bad in Mozambique as anywhere in Africa. And the worry is that the experts believe it will continue through 1984 and may produce an even more critical situation before the summer harvest in early 1985. The insurgency is making relief work more difficult--and shortage of spares and oil is another handicap in keeping the trucks going.

As the drought continues to devastate Mozambique, one of the worst hit countries in Africa, the international relief effort is just not able to cope with a tragedy that has now claimed at least 60 000 lives.

There are many obstacles--not least the lack of spare parts and fuel needed to keep relief trucks on the road as well as the insurgency still being carried out by bandits of the South African-backed Mozambique National Resistance.

Under the Nkomati Accord signed recently, South Africa promises to withdraw support from the rebels, but their activities continue and they are still reportedly operating in most of the country's provinces.

Rebels lurking for a kill aggravate the human misery from hunger. The drought areas are also insurgency areas, making the distribution of food and medicines difficult. Food trucks need to go in military convoy.

Recently, the drought spread to Tete province in the north. The latest United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) survey shows that about half the Tete population, about 900 000, are affected. Worst hit areas are the southern district of Chiuta, Changara, Mutarara and Magoe and the district of Guro in northern Manica.

A big relief distribution centre is being planned in Tete province. The World Food Programme (WFP) has proposed a 90-day emergency aid programme to cover 335 000 drought victims. It requires 9 000 tons of maize and 1 200 tones of pulses.

The situation was exacerbated by the catastrophic cyclone Domoina in the last days of February. The flood caused an estimated loss of 55 000 tons of maize and 5 000 head of livestock. Even before the flood agriculture production was way below average.

More than 100 000 drought victims are believed to have crossed the border into Zimbabwe in search for food.

During the last months of 1983, there was a frantic relief operation in the southern provinces of Gaza and Inhambane. Most of the 1,2 million people there were affected seriously. Many children had swollen bellies, skin sores and protruding ribs.

In the shabby orphanage, 200 children awaiting their milk ration had no containers to drink from. Most had been picked up on the road or in the bush, presumably left when their parents died in their trek for food.

Help in the form of food, medicines and seed stocks came from various multi-lateral and bilateral sources. WFP delivered US\$8,8 million worth of food to Gaza and Inhambane. The new operation in Tete needs another US\$2,2 million worth of maize and pulses.

WFP wants to start a food-for-work pilot project around Maputo in so-called Green Zones consisting of tons of maize, beans, vegetable oil and dried fish.

Unicef has been distributing drugs, medical and feeding supplies since last November. It was a programme on preventive health care, water supply, intensive feeding and women's co-operatives for Gaza and Inhambane.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation has supplemented relief aid by shoring up the expected decline in crop production. It is planning a seed security stock programme and a small-scale irrigated agricultural development project in Homoine in Inhambane province.

Bilateral aid came from Italy, Belgium, Britain, Canada, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Portugal and the US. Other supporting agencies are church-based.

Relief agencies are worried about the danger of epidemic in the drought areas due to unsanitary conditions and water pollution. An American pediatrician working in Gaza and Inhambane said 19 percent of 656 children examined at random had acute malnutrition.

In another study involving 987 people, the mortality rate was 96,2 percent, mainly from diseases like diarrhoea, malnutrition and trauma. The highest mortality rates were among children less than one year old and men.

The relief operation in Tete province will be more difficult. The other two provinces can take coastal landings of food and medical supplies, but Tete can be reached only by land in areas mostly infested by bandits.

A report from Lusaka says the inhabitants of Gwembe and Sesheke districts, drought-stricken areas in southern and western Zambia, have resorted to eating wild roots. Food output in the area was low anyway because during the Zimbabwe independence struggle the area was heavily mined by former Rhodesian forces pursuing the guerillas. The inhabitants abandoned their fields.

The mines have now been cleared in most areas, but there has been little or no rain over the last three years. Half a million people in five of Zambia's nine provinces--8,3 percent of the population--have been badly affected by the famine.

In some drought-hit areas, relief supplies are also being hampered as in Mozambique by transport problems because of lack of spares, such as tyres and suitable vehicles to cross impassable areas. Zambian Army helicopters are taking supplies to some areas. But because of inaccessibility those far away from relief centres are starving.

### Flight From Famine

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 22 Apr 84 p 9

[Text]

**THEIR** maize crop three years ago reached waist height and then the rural Mozambicans from Tete Province watched helplessly as the sun scorched the crop, blighting the people's hopes of a better harvest. That is when they knew the drought had arrived.

In the past two years their crops withered and perished soon after the first weeding. Real disaster had struck.

To survive there was only one thing for the people from Tete. They sent their men in hundreds in search of food, bartering it for whatever they had. It worked for some time but the exercise was not altogether successful. Andrea would strike, taking all their much-needed food from the homeward-bound men.

Andrea is one of the many names by which the MNR bandits are variously referred to by the Mozambicans.

The Mozambican villagers could still draw drinking water from the Zambezi River, but after experiencing the food supply problems there

appeared to be only one solution to their threatening predicament — go where the food comes from. The exodus began.

But food, as they soon discovered, was hard to find and was anywhere but near. The long trek to Zimbabwe, involving whole villages and which claimed numerous unaccounted for victims, started.

Groups of hundreds of them made it to Shamva, Rushinga, Bindura and now about 200 Mozambicans from Tete, some of them very little children, live near a bus terminus in Mount Darwin, not quite certain of where their next meal will come from.

The "camp" they have established in Mount Darwin is a bare site marked only by a cluster of tall indigenous trees and an anthill. Some of the children are ill, they do not have adequate shelter at night, mosquitoes take their toll and last week they were informed they could not continue to fetch firewood around Mount Darwin to keep themselves warm at night.

But the story of their trek in search of food is a sad, sorry and distressing one. Hundreds of Mozambicans from Tete were left dead or dying on the way here. No one could bury them. There was insufficient food on the way, their diet comprising wild figs (mauya) and wild mangoes. Even these fruits claimed lives. People would begin to swell after eating some of these wild fruits, and then die.

Because the route used by the Mozambicans, fleeing from hunger and the threat of death from lack of food was the only one it meant that in most cases those following the advance groups would find these fruits eaten up and that meant walking on empty stomachs until they reached Zimbabwe.

To keep the children alive during the long trek, the mothers would chew leaves — tree leave — and give them to the young children, whom they carried on their backs. Without any salt to flavour the leaves, it was even hard for the young children to eat them.



That is how these people survived, and some of course perished in search of food. The corpses of the weaker and the sickly as well as the very old remain littering the way from Tete. Hunger knows no international borders.

All the way during the long trek the people carried with them only the clothes they wore. Even those who had initially carried their few precious possessions had to abandon them on the way. They could only continue to carry them if they were certain of getting food at the end of each day.

### EMACIATED

But even the lightest of personal possessions can be very heavy when one is emaciated and has not had food for days. The will to survive surpasses the desire to keep personal possessions.

Those paltry items they now have at the Mount Darwin camp have been got through asking, once they started getting the odd meals on arrival there, or are the result of the exchange of their labour. Although they may have reached what they consider a safe refuge from hunger, their problems are far from over.

The food for the estimated 200 adults and children, they said last week, was inadequate and because their children slept in the open they suffered from more than one affliction.

Ode Maria Ntapa, who acts as one of the two spokesmen at the camp, said they had travelled in small groups from Macoma in Tete, close to the Cabora Bassa Dam and had converged at Mount Darwin while the others had proceeded to Bindura and Shamva.

Food, tents and blankets, she said in broken Shona, were on the top of the list of their requirements. Tents would give them more privacy and shelter from a sudden downpour.

But perhaps their biggest disappointment has been the reception they have so far got from Zimbabweans. Where they would have expected a gesture of solidarity at such a trying time, they have found rejection, ostracism, ill-treatment and humiliation. They are being treated as if the drought in Mozambique is of their own making.

She said they had been at the Mount Darwin site for the past three months. "Initially we used to get food from the church here, but we were not allowed to take water from the piped public drinking places and at the beginning of this week we were informed we could not collect firewood to use for keeping ourselves warm at night or for cooking."

They had tried to work so they could provide for themselves, but they found that Zimbabweans paid them \$2 for five days' work.

### MONEY

"Some of them do not even give you money if you work for them. They just give you sadza and if our children want to play with their children they are chased away or beaten. We have therefore decided to keep to ourselves."

"But we still face problems from the people. Some of them will come here drunk demanding to be given Mozambican women. We have reported this to the authorities and told them that we are not being left in peace," she added.

The other spokesman, Ode Reymundo Francisco, said it would help them a lot if they were given a site and provided with tents. They have also set up a four-man committee to help with looking after the affairs of the displaced people at the camp.

A woman, Ode Ntapa said, had provided them with 50 kg of maize meal, salt, beans and milk. Otherwise they had to fend for themselves. She could not say who the woman who had helped them was or where she came from.

Last week a team from the Ministry of Health was at the camp to find out whether any of the people there were victims of tuberculosis. By the time a team from The Sunday Mail arrived the exercise was nearing completion and none of the displaced people were found to be suffering from TB.

### Zimbabwe Refuge, Aid

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 22 Apr 84 p 9

[Article by Ray Mawerera]

[Text]

THE stories they tell are pathetic. As they travelled the long trip from a land of devastating drought and hunger to a land where they thought

"milk and honey" could afford them a longer lease of life, the Mozambicans had the horrifying everyday experience of watching friends and

relatives die at their feet.

"Some dropped dead, just like that, as we walked along," said Ode Domingo Jakalasi, one of hundreds at a camp in Bindura. "We left them lying like logs and carried on . . ."

Since they started pouring into Zimbabwe late last year, stories have been told and retold of the destitute Mozambicans fleeing hunger and certain death in a country hard-hit by drought conditions and whose infrastructure was constantly under attack by MNR bandits.

Each story has one loud and clear message: These people need help.

What Dr Julius Nyerere, President of Tanzania, once said of refugees is also applicable to the displaced Mozambicans in Zimbabwe.

"When refugees arrive in a country," Dr Nyerere said, "we must realise that we have to take care of them. They are present, they are suffering. We have no choice but to do something for them."

One has only to see a group at any one of the camps to see just how badly they need help.

A settlement at Bindura's Pfura bus-stop is one such camp. About 500 Mozambicans live here but are due to move to a better settlement soon.

It is a camp reflecting the various effects of hunger and suffering — malnutrition, blindness, mental disorder and other diseases. The Mozambicans at Bindura are in a better position today and can afford to joke, laugh or smile.

Because of the Bindura community's hard work and dedication to help fellow-beings, the Mozambicans have been allotted a piece of land by the local council to set up a new, hygienic camp; they get employment picking cotton on neighbouring farms; and a committee was set up especially to look into their plight and find ways of helping.

Last week Zimbabwe's newest hotel, the Harare Holiday Inn, took the initiative to help and gave soap cakes, cooking oil, slightly damaged crockery and empty tins.

Explained Holiday Inn's Mr Jim Bowen: "We have lots of items we can only use once. Although we can recycle some items, we felt that they may be useful to people who have nothing."

The general manager, Mr Peter Kirschner, challenged other hotels to do the same.

"As a joint venture partly owned by the Government, we are totally committed to Zimbabwe and feel we must play our part in assisting these destitute Mozambicans who have suffered so badly from yet a third year of drought in the region," he said.

The exercise continues with Bindura the target area, said Mr Bowen.

A camp organiser in Bindura, nursery school teacher Mrs Loucen Laing, welcomed the gifts enthusiastically and was particularly thankful for the soap. "We need soap desperately," she said.

It was the children especially, severely under-nourished, who needed intensive feeding most of the time. The characteristic pot-bellies

and bald heads of malnutrition have left their mark on most of them. It's a miracle they managed to survive.

Having got into Zimbabwe, some stayed at Mt Darwin, Rushinga or Mukosa, while others moved on to Bindura. Mrs Laing described how, around March, the Mozambicans were coming to the hospital for help.

"Some were totally confused with hunger," she said. "We had to change a male ward into a children's ward. We were picking up dead children every day."

Realising their desperation, she went to their camp, took one look and started a battle to create awareness and thus make help available for them.

At the same time, a local businessman, Mr M. C. Gard, took on the fight, said Mrs Laing. He called on other influential figures to convene a meeting to discuss ways to help.

To the well-organised group of destitutes at Bindura, Mrs Laing is something of a mother figure. This was shown clearly last week by the reception she got, the jubilation and numerous hands that were extended in greeting. And a Mozambican woman called her "our saviour, she has saved our lives".

Mrs Laing refused to take credit for anything. Her's was only a small part, she insisted, and this was completely a community effort. She would say very little about the part she played, preferring to stick to the work of the community.

# PROBLEMS CONFRONTING PRESIDENT DIOUF EXAMINED

London AFRICA NOW in English Mar 84 p 47

[Article: "Senegal: Diouf's Dilemma"]

[Text]

After persuading the minority *Parti Democratique S n galais* (PDS) to take up its seats in Parliament and thereby ridding himself of the embarrassment of a legislature composed entirely of his *Parti Socialiste* (PS), President Abdou Diouf of Senegal has had to contend with three problems: at the party, national and international levels. None of these is new but each has taken on a larger dimension.

The party problem is all to do with who controls the machinery: Diouf as secretary-general or the old guard called the "barons" who have never wholeheartedly accepted the admittedly competent technocrat but political intruder foisted on them by former President Senghor who ruled, rather than governed, Senegal.

Up until his election as President in his own right last year, Diouf did little or nothing to demonstrate an active interest in politics, preferring to be the loyal civil servant. To the "barons," he would lead but on their own terms.

With Diouf's accession to power, he started asserting his authority. Even before that he is said to have been instrumental in the sacking by Senghor of former Finance Minister Babacar Ba. His introduction of the policy of change within the system and opening of the political arena to all comers (*politique d'ouverture*) boosted his image among the politically conscious, in particular the youth who constitute the largest single group of the electorate.

The convening of the extraordinary national party congress in January, designed to give Diouf a free hand, therefore came as no surprise. There were two noteworthy aspects of the congress: the conspicuously low profile of the "barons" and Diouf's thinly concealed appeal for a personal mandate from the grassroots. "I ask you to lend me your support in my task

as President of all Senegalese," he said, significantly in the vernacular presumably to hammer home the appeal.

The stage had been set by a pre-congress commentary in *Le Soleil*, the national daily, in which it was argued that it was not sufficient only to talk of change. It was necessary that change be seen to occur. It was unmistakably implied that Diouf was the man to bring about such changes.

In the end he emerged triumphant. Not only was he unanimously elected secretary-general but was given unrestricted personal authority in the choice of his aides. This he promptly used in abolishing the jobs of assistant secretaries-general, replacing them with regional secretaries, all of equal rank and status. He also placed his own men in the important Central Committee and Political Bureau.

At the same time, President Diouf sought to diffuse the political time-bomb in the Cassamance region which had already claimed (unofficial estimates put it at 50) lives both among the security forces and demonstrators.

With Abbe A. Diamacoune Senghor and his closest associates behind bars, Diouf proposes to divide that region into two — Ziguinchor and Kolda — each with three *departements*, just as the others. Although Information Minister Djibo Ka, at a press conference on February 8, said the move was for administrative reasons, the most probable reason is to isolate the Jola-inspired and led secessionist movement and therefore make it easier to handle.

But partitioning the Cassamance without doing the same in the Sine-Saloum region which at present has six *departements* could be interpreted as discriminatory. The difficulty here was which three *departements* would form the region of

Kaolack and which the region of Fatick. Local bigwigs had different views and in the end the government had to impose an arrangement taking into account administrative convenience.

The third and arguably most challenging problem is the economy. Worldwide economic recession has added to the difficulties of a Third World country with scarcely any known major resource apart from its agricultural and human potentials. Neither the Senegal River Basin development project nor that of the Gambia River Basin, on which so much hope for large-scale agricultural activity and medium-scale industrialisation is placed, seem to be attracting sufficient funds from bilateral or multilateral sources in spite of the good images of Presidents Diouf and Jawara and the wooing of the Western world by President Sekou Touré. The rising exchange rate of the dollar may or may not be a temporary phenomenon but it, together with the seemingly unending drought, has compounded an already difficult situation making it inevitable for the country to ask for a rescheduling of its debt payments.

The government can do very little to ensure an immediate improvement. It has, however, taken certain steps. Celebrations, banquets and other social events are either cancelled or organised at minimum cost. Observance of the second anniversary of the establishment of the Senegambia Confederation was very low key; the President and members of his Cabinet each gave up a month's salary in aid of the hard-pressed rural populace; the Women's Federation mounted a nation-wide fund-raising campaign; and the civil service, which is the government's greatest financial burden, is being streamlined ●

CSO: 3400/952

# ACTIVITIES OF OPPOSITION ALLIANCE MOVEMENT REPORTED

London AFRICA NOW in English Mar 84 p 46

[Article: "Sierra Leone: SLAM Goes West"]

[Text]

After some three years of great indecision, Ambrose Ganda, founder/chairman of the opposition Sierra Leone Alliance Movement (SLAM) based in London, finally crossed the Rubicon when he recently undertook a six-and-a-half-week tour of the US to sell the organisation in that country. Ganda had always longed for such a trip but the nature of Sierra Leonean opposition in the US was such that it was most difficult to know who was who.

Things took a turn for the better when Pios Foray, former editor of the banned *Tablet*, and his production manager, Hindolo Trye, fled to the US in 1981 after their lives were threatened by supporters of the ruling All Peoples Congress (APC). They began talking to Ganda and urging him to visit the US to lift the spirits of Sierra Leonean exiles.

When he eventually arrived in Washington, D.C. at the end of last November, Ganda immediately entered into the thick of things by speaking at a day-long symposium on *The need for social change in Sierra Leone*. His next schedule was a visit to the State Department where he had discussions with the desk officer for Sierra Leone.

Ganda told *Africa Now* about his talks: "I had the distinct impression that the State Department was either ill-informed on the situation in Sierra Leone or they are probably indifferent to our country's plight.

"Someone has certainly done a damn good job for Stevens out there. But I was able to explain that SLAM was speaking for the mass of ordinary Sierra Leoneans who cannot afford the price of an air ticket to explain their case to the State Department. SLAM and the people were the friends of the US. As Stevens was not wanted by the masses, it would be to the advantage of the US to be on their side."

Ganda wanted the US Government to be aware of the organisation's existence "as the leading credible alternative to the present corrupt and oppressive regime in Sierra Leone." With the US invasion of Grenada last October apparently in mind, Ganda asked for an assurance that the US Government would not repeat such an exercise "in the event of the exit of Stevens and his government."

According to Ganda, he was told that it was not US Government policy to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, "except, of course, when the vital interests of the US were involved."

The rest of the visit was spent meeting and addressing Sierra Leoneans all over the East Coast. Working committees were set up in Boston, New York, Newark (New Jersey), Philadelphia and Washington, each charged with the task of mobilising and organising "the huge reserve of goodwill and enthusiasm for SLAM that was visible everywhere."

It appeared that Ganda had captured the respect of his compatriots. This was most likely because of the lack of co-operation among the opposition movements in the US. Ganda told *Africa Now*: "When I got to the States, I found a lot of disillusionment among our people. Many were at a loss about what to do about the situation in our country.

"I also found out that because of the existence in the recent past of many false Messsiahs claiming to work for political change in Sierra Leone, there was mutual suspicion and mistrust among our people generally. The only way to break the ice was to go and talk to everybody despite the allegations against some individuals which, upon examination, usually proved baseless."

But Ganda's greatest coup should be his



meeting with the leadership of the reconstituted National Alliance Party (NAP) Ibrahim Gassama, Siddique Wai and Maurice Kessebeh. Attempts by SLAM at closer co-operation with NAP proved abortive until the recent re-organisation of NAP when a hand of friendship was extended to SLAM.

He told *Africa Now* that this meeting "was perhaps the most constructive, as we covered previous mistakes and misunderstandings as well as the basis for future co-operation." The leadership of the Popular Union of Sierra Leone Students (PUSS) showed even greater desire for unity and has been in the forefront with the suggestion of a merger of all exiled opposition groups.

When Ganda left London for the US he was also leaving behind an organisation which had seen a lot of desertions. He saw his US trip (apart from a missionary visit) as one of revitalising the energies of, at times, a dormant SLAM. The interest shown in the organisation in the US seems to have helped rekindle Ganda's spirits.

He told *Africa Now*: "My general impression is that people are eager to do anything about the desperate situation in Sierra Leone. SLAM appears to have given them renewed hope as was evident in the turn-outs, the sentiments expressed about the movement and the kindness accorded to me by everyone wherever I went."

The first sign of unity among the opposition movements on both sides of the Atlantic was a joint statement by SLAM, PUSS, NAP and the apolitical NUSLA (National Union of Sierra Leoneans in America) which monitors human rights in Sierra Leone protesting at what these bodies saw as heavy-handed government reaction during student demonstrations on January 12. This accord may be further strengthened when Ganda hopefully visits US West Coast cities next month ●

CSO: 3400/952



## SIERRA LEONE

### BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH SOUTH KOREA--Sierra Leone and South Korea have signed an agreement at Freetown providing for technical cooperation between the two countries in the training of military personnel, policemen and members of the security services in the fields of self-defense and martial arts. Under the terms of this agreement, the Republic of Korea is to send instructors for a two-year period. President Stevens knows that he can count on the support of an army of modest size (2,500 men), which, however, is perfectly disciplined and well equipped, as well as on the party militia and police force (2,500 men each). [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 72, Mar 84 p 16] 12336

CSO: 3419/587

PREVENTION OF POLITICAL PARTY MIXING TO CONTINUE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 May 84 p 2

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Legislation to amend the Prohibition of Political Interference Act might still be introduced to Parliament this year, but the basic principles of the existing Act would not be affected, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk said yesterday.

Responding during debate on his vote to an earlier call by Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP, Green Point) for the Act to be scrapped without delay, the Minister said certain aspects of the Act could well lead to uncertainty.

The Act, which prohibits interference in the politics of one population group by members of another group, came under the spotlight recently when the Coloured Labour Party announced it would accept Indian members.

Mr De Klerk said those aspects of the Act which could lead to uncertainty were the subject of an investigation by his department and draft legislation to amend the relevant sections would hopefully be introduced in the current Parliamentary session.

The basic principles of the Act regarding the right of communities to self-determination would, however, remain.

These were that political parties should consist of members of only one population group and that candidates should also be from the same group.

Other principles were that public meetings in the course of an election for one population group should not be addressed by a member of another group and that foreign influence should be prevented. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/936

# JEWISH-MUSLIM TENSION MOUNTS AT WITS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 May 84 p 12

[Article by Rene Richards]

[Text]

TENSION has been mounting on the University of Witwatersrand campus this week as Jewish students have been offended by what they claim to be anti-Semitic propaganda or display as part of the Islamic Week.

The Moslem Student Association has been promoting various aspects of Islam in a special display in the foyer of the Student Services block as part of their annual week.

A spokesman for the MSA yesterday denied provoking any conflict as the exhibition was to promote an understanding of the basic principles. This was to make people aware of Islam and the maintaining of peaceful relations.

"We are trying to correct an image presently promoted in the Western media where Islam is portrayed as a form of "fanaticism", the spokesman

said.

But the South African Union of Jewish Students disagrees as they feel the exhibit is not academic and emotive displays have been used as propaganda against Judaism.

In a meeting between the two student unions and the Student Representative Council on Monday they exchanged ideas and the Jewish students pointed out why they found part of the display offensive.

Following further negotiations several items were removed, including a cartoon of Menachem Begin which students found particularly offensive.

SAUJS were also upset by the university administration which would not allow them to distribute a statement on Monday.

"We accept the arbitration but we cannot accept that we were not allowed to distribute an academic statement in answer to

the Moslem display," Mr Simmy Abrahams, vice chairman of SAUJS, said yesterday.

One of the paragraphs was found by the administration to be offensive to Moslem sensibilities but after the statement was changed, it was allowed to be distributed on campus yesterday.

SAUJS has also accused the MSA of using underhanded tactics and said they would rather use their heads and fight the matter on academic grounds.

After a group of Jewish students gathered in front of the display yesterday morning, the area was blocked off at lunchtime and a strict control was kept by staff on people entering the foyer.

It is believed this was done to prevent a similar incident to the fighting which broke out on campus when Israel invaded the Lebanon two years ago.

## DETAILS OF MANPOWER COMMISSION'S PROBE REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 May 84 p 12

[Text]

Cape Town. — The National Manpower Commission is divided on the issue of registration of trades union and employers' organisations.

This became evident yesterday when a 450 page-report on labour relations matters, including the registration of unions and employers organisations was tabled in Parliament.

The majority recommended that the present system be repealed and a new system of preconditions for bargaining organisations, whether inside or outside the Labour Relations Act, be made compulsory.

This system further requires the issuing of an acknowledgement/confirmation certificate by the Industrial Registrar, without which an organisation's officials will be subject to prosecution.

The recommendation is rejected in three separate minority reports, which in turn recommend retentions of the present system, that the new system be adopted but on a voluntary basis and, finally, a single member recommended that a compulsory system of registration,

certification/listing be explicitly provided for in the Labour Relations Act.

The commission's report, dated July 1983 and addressed at the former Minister of Manpower, Mr S P Botha, was tabled and released for public comment by the present minister, Mr Pietie du Plessis.

The report also makes detailed recommendations regarding the establishment of an industrial court to be known as the Labour Court, and a Labour Appeal Court.

The commission found that despite the misconceptions and ignorance, the statutory system which served the country well over many years did not meet all the requirements of employers and employees in the labour relations system.

Adaptions were required to meet the demands of the system as it was unfolding in practice.

The NMC said it believed statutory changes should be recommended only where it was clear there were problems and bottlenecks in the system and where it was equally clear such problems could not be resolved by the parties involved or that the price of such resolu-

tion was too high to be paid by society at large.

**levels**

In its findings on levels of collective bargaining (including industrial councils and conciliation boards) the commission cautioned that the impact of certain developments which took place during the course of its inquiry should be awaited before further adaptations were made to the Labour Relations Act.

"The NMC believes that at this stage the situation is too fluid and that major changes in the current statutory provisions should not be recommended.

"This does not mean that no action should be taken on the general issue of collective bargaining."

On the contrary, the NMC said, certain steps were indeed necessary and these were to be dealt with in its detailed recommendations.

With regard to works councils the NMC recommended the Labour Relations Act be changed to provide for the establishment of workers' councils on which only employees serve.

The NMC should take the initiative to draw up a

code of practice for works/workers' councils in consultation with all interested parties, for the consideration of the Minister of Manpower. Members of these councils should be afforded the same protection against victimisation as trade union members.

Regarding industrial councils, the NMC recommended they "thoroughly review their present procedures and methods of operation" in an attempt to "adapt to current demands and circumstances without state intervention."

### Effort

The industrial councils should make a greater effort to publicise their nature, functions and powers.

The current provisions of the Labour Relations Act regarding the registration of trade unions should be repealed, the NMC recommended.

It should be replaced with a system in terms of which all organisations wishing to operate as trade unions/employers' organisations and to participate in bargaining at any level, inside or outside the Act, should comply with certain minimum requirements.

The consequential amendments to the Act should also follow. The commission recommended further that the Industrial Registrar be given the task of issuing some form of acknowledgement/confirmation that the requirements were complied with, while an organisation not in possession of such a document would be guilty of an offence with its officials liable to prosecution.

### Race

Race and representativeness, qualitative or

quantitative, should not be a consideration in the giving or withdrawing of such an acknowledgement/confirmation by the registrar.

The registrar should apply the following norms in considering a request for such an acknowledgement/confirmation of compliance:

- The organisation should show its main objective to serve the interests of its members and their collective relationship with their employers/employees;

- The organisation should have a proper constitution in which it sets out its goals, interests served, criteria for membership, procedure for winding up, election and dismissal of office bearers, provisions for proper accounting measures and termination of membership;

- The organisation should be independent, unaffiliated to political parties and prohibited from receiving or giving funds to such parties;

- The organisation should depend on the contributions of its own members and other funds from whatever sources should be disclosed in its annual audited statements; and

- The organisation should submit annual statements to the registrar on its membership and finances.

The commission recommended that organisations that met these re-

quirements would have the statutory rights of bargaining and dispute settling procedures provided by the Labour Relations Act, including lawful strikes and lock-outs and the right to enter into agreements in terms of the Act. They would also be entitled to negotiate check-off facilities for membership dues.

These provisions, the commission said, would repeal Section 35(14)(B) of the Act, which allows unregistered trade unions special access to a conciliation board.

An organisation not complying with the minimum requirements as laid down in the Act "should be guilty of an offence and its officials and office bearers liable to prosecution if it operates as a trade union/employers' organisation as defined in the Act."

Provision should be made for withdrawal of the registrar's acknowledgement/confirmation once an organisation ceased to comply.

The NMC recommended finally that dissatisfaction with the registrar's failure to supply or his withdrawal of an acknowledgement/confirmation could be taken to the Labour Court or Labour Appeal court.

Sections of the Act providing protection for members, officials and office bearers against civil proceedings should also be retained while statutes relating to trade unions/employers' organisations should be accordingly amended.

The commission recommended that the Department of Manpower should take steps to promote the new system on a wide front as soon as possible after promulgation. — Sapa.

## 'Labour Relations Need Further Probe'

CERTAIN aspects of the statutory labour relations system in South Africa required further intensive investigation, according to a comprehensive report on labour matters tabled in Parliament.

Such investigation was necessary before firm conclusions could be drawn and recommendations made regarding possible adjustments, the National Manpower Commission said in its 450-page report.

Among the areas requiring further study were:

- The advisability of retaining the ministerial capacity to extend the provisions of an Industrial Council agreement to non-parties, and the right of any member of an Industrial Council to veto the admission of new members;

- The various implications of collective bargaining at local level;

- The adequacy of the general dispute settlement mechanisms of the Labour Relations Act;

- The possibility of making it obligatory for a conciliation board, and eventually the labour court, to ensure the participation of parties not directly involved in a specific dispute, but which might be affected by an agreement concluded by the board or a decision or

finding of the court;

- The possibility of statutory provision to make it impossible for the court to make binding the terms and conditions of a settlement or agreement between parties to a dispute on an unfair labour practice issue which was arrived at prior to the court sitting and which includes matters or issues which were not part of the original issue brought before the court;

- The possibility of a closed shop agreement between parties representing employer and employee interests which may have detrimental effects on certain interests that are represented by a minority trade union or employer's organisation excluded from negotiating such an agreement, and which could be regarded as an unfair labour practice;

- The possibility of including the unjustifiable failure or refusal to negotiate in "good faith" with an employer or employer's organisation or a trade union in the definition of an unfair labour practice; and

- The possibility of excluding all matters or practices that could be negotiated between employer and employee parties to form the substance of a collective agreement from the definition of an unfair labour practice. — Sapa.

## 'Ignorance' Over Industrial Councils

WHILE Industrial Councils promoted peace in the country's labour field, they lacked representation and their producers for settling disputes were inadequate, witnesses told the National Manpower Commission.

The Commission, whose report on an investigation into labour matters was tabled in Parliament, said industrial councils were an indispensable part of the country's labour relations system.

Many of the allegations levelled at the councils were "based on ignorance and misconceptions about the func-

tioning of the system".

However, the report added, the councils could "do more to adapt their procedures and methods of operation to the demands of the times, for instance through a more extensive system of committees to prevent and settle disputes.

"The industrial Council itself, as an autonomous body, should therefore act to strengthen and expand a proven system of collective bargaining."

The Commission said further analysis and research would have to be done before the council system could be

changed.

Specific attention would have to be given to the advisability of retaining the ministerial capacity to extend the provisions of a council agreement to non-parties, and the right of any council member to veto the admission of new members.

The report stated that in the meantime the private sector should make an effort to help the State counter labour's ignorance of the objectives and operations of the Industrial Councils and the other mechanisms provided by the Labour Relations Act. — Sapa.



# BOOM IN PRETORIA'S GROWTH FORECAST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 May 84 p 17

[Text]

A HIGH premium should be put on functionality and urban quality in the planning and future development of Pretoria and its surroundings, a guide plan for the Greater Pretoria area released yesterday by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning has recommended.

It said it was important that this be done on account of the position Pretoria occupied as the administrative capital of South Africa and as the "political focal point" of Southern Africa.

To achieve this object would require combating negative aspects such as pollution and urban decay, as well as making optimal use of the qualitative assets of the area, it added.

The report said it was

anticipated that the total population of Greater Pretoria would increase to about 1 409 000 by the end of the century.

In order to provide for the residential needs of the growing population, it was estimated that at least 14 000 ha of land within the area would have to be made available during the next two decades for this purpose.

It was estimated that the industrial section in the area would provide employment for approximately 145 000 people by the end of the century. Of these, 35 000 would commute from other areas.

"Taking into account the policy on decentralisation, it is estimated that some 1 200 ha of additional industrial land will

be required to provide for the industrial land needs of the area up to the end of the century.

"Land for this purpose has been identified mainly to the north of the Magaliesberg in the vicinity of Rosslyn," the report stated.

The report placed particular emphasis on the conservation of certain areas — such as the Magaliesberg, portions of the Bronberg and the Van Riebeeck nature reserve — as nature areas, or for reservation for recreation and tourism.

The guide plan can be obtained from the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/936

GOVERNMENT EASES PROTECTIVE REGULATIONS FOR GERMAN FIRM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 May 84 p 1D

[Text]

THE Government has eased the protective regulations surrounding Atlantis Diesel Engines (ADE) to allow another company to resume manufacturing tractor engines locally.

Klockner - Humboldt-Deutz (KHD), a German-based company, opened a manufacturing plant in Pietermaritzburg in 1968 for the production of air-cooled Deutz diesel engines and Deutz-Fahr tractors, fitting with the locally made Deutz engines.

"However, when the Atlantis scheme went into action, we were no longer allowed to use our locally produced engines in our tractors, which we didn't think was fair," KHD executive chairman, Mr Bobo Liebe, said yesterday.

After negotiation with the South African Government, KHD through its South African subsidiary Deutz Diesel-Power (DDP) will again be able to fit its locally assembled tractors with its locally-made engines.

Mr Liebe hailed the

Government decision as a boost to the free market system and a move which he believed would be welcomed by South African farmers.

In addition, the move would reaffirm the confidence of overseas investors, specifically German corporations, in South Africa, he said.

According to DDP's chairman, Dr Bruce Mc-

Innes, the switch-over from imported engines to locally-manufactured engines for Deutz tractors would take about six months.

And because the company will be able to expand its operations from the manufacture of only stationary and industrial engines, which was all it was able to produce because of the ADE protec-

tion, Mr McInnes said it would be able to increase the local content of the engines from 50 percent at present to 70 percent.

As far as ADE was concerned, the Government's move indicated that despite the decline in the economy and the disastrous year it had been for farming, ADE was getting off the ground, he said.

GOVERNMENT'S ENERGY STRATEGY IN PLANNING STAGE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 May 84 p 4

[Text] AN energy strategy for South Africa was at present being compiled by the Government and would be made known in the next few months, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, said yesterday.

Reacting to suggestions made earlier in the debate on his Department's vote, Mr Steyn said he agreed with Mr Brian Goodall (PFP, Edenvale) that it was necessary for South Africa to formulate an energy plan. The Government would have to consider the country's energy capacity and resources and the matter of self-sufficiency.

Although a Departmental committee was at present working on aspects which could contribute to a total strategy, Mr Steyn said, the plan would still have to be integrated with the country's economic and mineral strategies.

Further issues raised by Mr Goodall were also being considered by the Department, Mr Steyn said. These included the appointment of a select committee to look into the control of funds used by the Strategic Fuel Fund, which purchases oil for the country.

Mr Steyn said he agreed any committee that was appointed should consider the underground working conditions on the mines, which were "in most cases not at all pleasant."

Referring to the procurement of oil, Mr Steyn said South Africa was in a "favourable position" and in contrast with 1979 could now buy oil "on real commercial terms, with a very, very small premium."

Despite the fact that oil purchasing was still a "sensitive" issue, largely because overseas sources did not want their names disclosed. South Africa's oil activities could be made "more open and easy."

CSO: 3400/936

# IMPORTANCE OF FORMATION OF RIGHT-WING ALLIANCE NOTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 May 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Right-Wing"]

[Text]

The HNP also rejected important aspects of CP policy. There were also personality differences.

Why then, despite everything, are the two parties moving closer together?

The answer is that they do not have anything more in common than their hatred of the National Party and their intense fear of where reform is taking the country.

The views of both were best summed up by Dr Treurnicht when he told the CP's national congress last weekend that the National Party had committed the biggest political crime against the Whites in using a majority gained with a policy of separate development to adopt a constitution which deprived Whites of their self-determination, and without giving real self-determination to non-Whites.

Dr Treurnicht alleged that the NP was pushing integration (a claim which the NP has vigorously denied).

The NP's new face was unrecognisable, the CP leader said, and one could virtually see how "liberalism is appearing on its political skin like measles."

This week, in a joint statement announcing their decision to join forces for the Potgietersrus by-election, with the CP's man as the Right-wing candidate, the two parties said that after the defeat suffered by the National Party in Soutpansberg recently, they were convinced they could defeat the NP "over a wide front through single-minded and joint action."

Certain policy issues remained, though they claim to have sorted out their policy differences to a large extent.

No doubt they will be able to iron out the remaining differences, and a merger of the two is no longer as remote as it once seemed.

WE have never underestimated the Right-wing backlash against the Government's reform programme.

And we underestimate it even less with the Conservative and Herstigte Nasionale Parties moving closer together and the new organisation to rival the Broederbond, the Afrikanervolskwag, to be launched this weekend.

These organisations represent Afrikaner Right-wing traditionalists, the conservatives who believe in apartheid and separate development.

They are, in the history of today, the equivalent of the Malanites of yesteryear.

Yet the two parties, on the surface, seem the most unlikely bedfellows.

The HNP is the extremist party in White politics.

The CP is strongly conservative, but does not have the same dogmatic approach of the HNP.

The leaders are also completely different. Dr Treurnicht is an ex-dominee, politically as straitlaced as his onetime calling required of him. Mr Jaap Marais is a far more compelling speaker, but his brand of conservatism dates back to the days of the oxwagon.

The HNP was the first to break away from the National Party, with Dr Albert Hertzog and his followers' resigning or being expelled from the party in 1969.

The HNP fought the Right-wing battle on its own in the intervening years, until a second breakaway from the National Party was led by Dr Treurnicht in 1982.

In all the arguments in recent months, the HNP demanded a 50-50 allocation of seats that the two parties could contest jointly.

Since The Citizen supports reform, the signing of the Nkomati Accord and the moves towards a settlement in South West Africa that is just and in the interests of all the inhabitants of the territory (such an agreement has still to be achieved), we cannot support the views of the CP and HNP, singly or jointly.

We also do not believe the claim that the two parties will beat the NP over a wide front, since the NP is firmly in command and the Prime Minister's peace initiative is winning him growing English-speaking support.

However, the Right-wing alliance is not to be dismissed as of no consequence.

The battle for the heart and the soul of the Afrikaner volk is still on with a vengeance.

CSO: 3400/936



MPHAHALE'S ARTICLE ON NATIONHOOD SCORED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 May 84 p 4

[Letter to the editor from J. C. Ndlovu]

[Text]

SIR — In the light of Dr Mdlalose's and other correspondents' letters on the subject of nationhood, I feel that comment on Es'kia Mphahlele's article in your esteemed issue of January 16, will not be superfluous.

(My original reaction was to ignore his insulting insinuations, because he had voiced sentiments with which I am in agreement).

After re-reading his article, Let's Stay African, however, I am left with the impression that the author is ashamed of his national heritage, of the nation that gave him birth. If literature "whipping about overseas conjures up romantic images about Zulus" and if there is no literature whipping about that conjures up romantic images about the learned Mphahlele's nation, he certainly has no right to blame the situation on the Zulus.

It is definitely not a "crazy mixed-up irony" when a Zulu sociologist

who lectures at a New York University replies to a question regarding his descent that he belongs to the Zulu nation. Must the man deny his extraction? Must he be ashamed of his origins? Is it a sin for a Zulu to lecture at a New York University and acknowledge that he is what he is? I would say that any Zulu who denies abroad what he is, is a traitor to the nation. Would a Frenchman lecturing at a New York University, try to hide the fact that he is a Frenchman and when asked about his identity, reply vaguely that he is a European? This indeed would be a crazy mixed-up irony.

Mphahlele of course is right: Black consciousness, by definition, is a state of mind, but that is as far as it goes. Nationality goes much further. It has much deeper roots than mere definition. It is a heritage of blood and culture and collective aspiration, of a common bond that history had wrought. It

does not rule out black consciousness or Africanism. (It is well to keep in mind, however, that all who may call themselves African, are not black.)

"Homeland", "Zulu" or "KwaZulu" do not belong to the language of colonisation, and KwaZulu is certainly not a "rural reserve". Es'kia must go and acquaint himself with the cultural, agricultural, economic and other achievements of the Zulu entrepreneurs in these fields. He will then meet with the "dignity" and the "admiral customs" — traditional and modern — of the Zulu people which he seems to deny in his article.

Zulu consciousness is no threat to black consciousness. The danger lies with people who advocate rootlessness, a shiftless conglomerate of black people comprising only a number of "ethnic" or "language" groups whose personal pride only hangs by the colour of their skins.

AIMS OF NEW CULTURAL BODY OUTLINED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 May 84 p 3

[Text] THE main aim of the new Afrikanervolkswag will be to build an ambitious and powerful 'Afrikaner cultural strategy'--with the intention of calling all Afrikaners to unity, and to reaffirm their identity and determination to fight for its maintenance.

A comprehensive programme of principles and aims of the Volkswag, to be tabled at today's meeting, stressed the need for maintenance of the Christian national characteristics and features of the Afrikaner people.

It starts off by underwriting the absolute belief of the Afrikaner in the trinity of God and healthy family life, as the basis of continued survival and existence of the Afrikaner.

It makes it clear that plans are to call on all Afrikaners to close the ranks in all fields, and to pool all powers--from labour to brain power--to meet challenges.

Specifically the plan will make strenuous efforts to renew the faith of the Afrikaner in himself, his colour, his language and his homeland.

This will all be done within the parameters of the Calvinistic way of life of the Afrikaner--with its foundations being family life, school and the society.

The body will also strive to renew the interest of the Afrikaner in his history, and to build on this for the future.

Above all, it will be aimed at absolute maintenance of the language and uniqueness of the Afrikaner.

CSO: 3400/936

# EXISTENCE OF 'MAFIA-STYLE OPERATIONS' IN KOMATIPOORT ALLEGED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 29 Apr 84 p 9

[Article by Glynnis Underhill and Neil Hooper: "The Great Komati Rip-Off"]

[Text]

**A FIERCE frontier war is raging over the vital food shipments which cross regularly from South Africa into starving Mozambique.**

Focal point of the battle is the border post of Komatipoort in the Eastern Transvaal, near where the historic Nkomati accord was signed last month.

Some Government-appointed "clearing agents" at the border post are making fortunes in a massive Mafia-style operation.

Rivalry among agents — who can legally charge what they like to clear cargoes destined for Mozambique — has led to alleged use of terror tactics against long-distance truck drivers.

The drivers are stopped at roadblocks set up by certain agents on main routes to the border post.

Several agents have confirmed the use of violence — including alleged assaults with pick-handles, shootings, and damage to vehicles — but claim that it is the work of their competitors.

Agents "canvassing" for cargoes operate as far inland as Middelburg.

It has been claimed that the roadblocks have caused many trucks carrying relief food to overturn on the road to Komatipoort.

Also affected by the racket are Mozambican contract workers returning home with food for their families.

And this week Mr J P J van Zyl, the Director of Valuation and Excise, whose department appoints the agents,

said that he was aware of the rivalry and allegations of terrorism, but that the department could take no action.

"We merely appoint these agents, but are not responsible for what they do outside the border post," he said.

Nor did the agents fall under the jurisdiction of any other government or provincial department, Mr van Zyl added.

He said that unless a truck owner was transporting his own cargo for his own use in Mozambique, all shipments had to be cleared with one of the government-appointed "clearing agents".

## Short-staffed

However, the department did not lay down fees the agents could charge for clearing these cargoes.

"The agents can charge R5 or R500 per shipment — it is up to them," he said.

Mr van Zyl said that prospective agents needed no special qualifications to clear cargoes for the South African customs post at Komatipoort.

"Our requirements for issuing a licence to a clearing agent are that the person pays a licence fee of R100, provides security of R2 000, has a piece of land from which to operate, and agrees to adhere to the requirements of local authorities," he said.

"However, it is not up to us to ensure that the agent does adhere to the requirements of local authorities.

"If the Komatipoort council has problems, it is up to the council to sort them out with the agents," he added.

The use of private individuals as "clearing agents" was initiated because Customs men at the border were too short-staffed to handle the increasing volume of trucks going into Mozambique.

Mr van Zyl said this scheme was in accordance with South Africa's policy of free enterprise.

The lucrative business came to light this week when the Komatipoort town council, headed by Mayor Johnny Henn, decided to take positive action to rid the town of "this health hazard".

The council claims that agents operate from roadside "offices" — often caravans — with no toilet or other health facilities.

When the council tries to take legal action against them, the agents merely move to another site.

In a desperate attempt to force the authorities to take some form of action, the council voted to provide the Sunday Times with a memorandum drawn up by Councillor Wynand Viljoen about the activities of certain "clearing agents".

The memorandum has already been sent to the Transvaal Provincial Administration.

## Health hazard

The council also supplied the Sunday Times with copies of correspondence with various government departments about the clearing agents not adhering to health regulations in their alleged "highway robbery" operations.

Councillor Viljoen stressed that the clearing operation was a health hazard to the area and could spread diseases such as cholera further inland.

"Some agents are not abiding by the conditions of their permits and erecting ablution facilities and providing fresh water.

"And Customs and Excise does not help us at all. They just keep re-issuing permits. What can the town council do?" he asked.

The council's stand has the support of the MPC for Barberton, Mr J S De Villiers, who says that "the entrance to Komatipoort looks like a pig-sty."

"We feel we have done everything we can to solve the problem ourselves, including our letter to Senator Horwood.

"Now there is no other way to handle this explosive situation but to turn to the Press," he says in a document given to the Sunday Times.

In his memorandum to the Provincial Administration, Mr Viljoen alleges: "These agents are busy with nothing else other than the largescale swindling of black people who drive through the border."

The memorandum adds: "It is also true that black passengers who are being exploited in this way — it is said the fee can be about R500 a vehicle — believe that this situation was created with the blessing of the government."

Agents in turn claim that they charge "about R45" a truck, and that during a good month handle about 2 000 vehicles.

## Killed

A Sunday Times investigation into the clearing agents' operations reveals that there has been a wave of bloodshed in Komatipoort since the first agents were appointed in 1981.

"It is only quiet right now because traffic is slower as a result of the intimidation of the drivers," the town council claims.

Mr Lucky Mogiba, 22, a worker hired as a "canvasser" for one of the clearing agents, was shot dead allegedly by an opposition canvasser in March last year.

The police are investigating a charge of culpable homicide against a local man, but so far the case has never come to court, and members of the Komatipoort Town Council are baffled at the delay.

The father of the young man, Mr Sam Mogiba, says he will not rest until his son's death has been avenged.

"The police say the case is still being investigated. When is something going to be done?"

The Station Commander of the Komatipoort Police, Lieutenant Conradie, said the case of Lucky Mogiba was still being investigated. He did not know when the investigation would be completed.

He added that the matter of the clearing agents was "all small-fry and nothing serious".

"Right now everything is quiet," he said.

Local shopkeeper and former clearing agent, Mr Teens Botha, was the employer of Lucky Mogiba when he was shot dead next to him on a bleak night in April last year.

"They say the shot was meant for me," he said.

Mr Botha quit the game when it got too rough.

"My men were threatened with violence. My van was also so badly damaged with a wooden pick-axe and stones by one of my competitor's men that it cost R650 to have it repaired."

Mr Botha also expressed concern that the death of Lucky Mogiba had got no further than the investigative stage — one year later.

Councillor Viljoen's memorandum claims the clearing agents and their canvassers operate as far inland as Middelburg in their search for passing trade.

### Armed

"A few clearing agents are also known to have set up private road blockades in the

middle of the night."

Clearing agents admit that their canvassers are often armed by their employers with gas guns and steel pipes. This is for self-defence, they claim.

Many cargo trucks carrying vast supplies of relief food have overturned on the road to Komatipoort.

A clearing agent who has been involved from the outset, Mr Chris Bezuidenhout, claims opposition agents have been known to force trucks over to the side of the road and cause a multitude of accidents.

"It has been an all-out physical war between competing agents."

"My men have been threatened with firearms and physically assaulted."

"I took these cases of intimidation to the police, but nothing was done about it."

Although Mr Bezuidenhout, formerly of Pietersburg, was ordered off Komatipoort council property by the Supreme Court in February, he is appealing against the court order and is still operating.

Clearing agent Louis Oosthuizen, who operates from a farm, claims that some of his opposition have in the two years he has been in the business, used bribes and liquor to hustle trade.

Mr Oosthuizen said that enormous rocks and steel bars had been used by other clearing agents' employees to stop the trucks.

"(Some) came in here wrecked and badly damaged."

## DECLINE IN MERCHANDISE EXPORTS REPORTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 8 Apr 84 p 1

[Article by John Tilston]

[Text]

**SOUTH** Africa's merchandise exports have declined by almost half in real terms in the past four years.

In 1980, South Africa exported goods worth R9 766-million, and by last year the figure had risen to R10 333. But last year's merchandise exports measured in 1980 rands were worth R5 225-million.

With mineral exports set to decline some time in the future, it is vital to the long-term health of SA's economy to develop strong export markets for goods and services.

Yet SA business leaders tend to call for a co-ordinated export strategy only in times of recession.

Although Mr Horwood made no positive statements about merchandise exports in his Budget speech, there have been several increases in allocations for export promotion. There has been no change in the export incentive package.

### Encouraged

The South African Foreign Trade Organisation's chief executive, Wim Holtes, is pleased that more money is to be made available for export promotion and is encouraged by Mr Horwood's desire to bring inflation down. The current inflation rate is two to three times that of SA's main trading partners.

But extra effort is needed to boost merchandise exports, says Mr Holtes. Exports provide an opportunity of growing without inflation and strengthen the balance of payments.

For the past two years Safto has been making representations to the Government to induce it to initiate a private-sector export development programme.

### Two prongs

Mr Holtes believes SA should follow a two-pronged strategy.

On the one hand it should select industries for assistance in their development by improving productivity and adding to their productive capacity, a strategy that has been recommended by the Kleu report.

Only by gaining the economies of large-scale production, thereby reducing unit costs, can SA be competitive in international markets. This might also have the spin-off of lower prices on the home market.

The current export incentive package operates like a shotgun — not all areas receive the correct benefits. Safto advocates more of a rifle approach where packages are designed for specific industries.

Although some critics may argue that this favours the few, Mr Holtes believes that a start should be made somewhere.

Mr Holtes argues that "we should do more to get the



smaller, growing companies committed to exporting, as Safto is doing with its small exporter development programme".

### Tandem

Mr Peter Morum, chief executive of Firestone SA, believes there should be a closer understanding between the Government and the private sector on what each is trying to achieve. The Government should adopt strategies similar to those of successful exporting nations, such as Brazil and Japan. In these nations, the government works in tandem with exporting industries, providing much concealed help.

He argues, for instance, that although these governments ostensibly support the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, much work is done surreptitiously, undermining Gatt to a nation's advantage.

The second prong of export promotion strategy should be aggressive promotion in international markets, says Mr Holtes. SA seldom features in international trade fairs and few SA trade missions go abroad.

Mr Holtes says: "The French will send 17 trade missions to South Africa this year. If one South African trade mission visits France

this year it will be a lot.

"Overseas countries are spending a tremendous amount on export promotion in the software sense."

The increase in the Government's promotions budget should improve the current position, but is unlikely to boost expenditure to the pro-rata level of spending of SA's main trading partners.

### Cycle

SA's dependence on gold does not make life easy for non-gold exporters. The value of the rand moves in line with the gold price. Thus when gold is low, the rand is low, making merchandise exports cheap. But SA export prices are less competitive when the gold price is high.

Mr Holtes believes that it will be impossible to "break this vicious cycle unless an aggressive package of industrial incentives is available".

South Africa has been successful in diversifying export markets. It supplies about 130 markets and its trade dependency on Britain has been broken.

There has also been some success with product diversification, but Mr Holtes says only a few industrial enterprises are successful in each of these new product categories.

CSO: 3400/936

## KOORNHOF BRANDS REMOVALS STUDY 'BIASED, UNSCIENTIFIC'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 May 84 p 4

[Text]

A five-volume independent study of removals in South Africa was yesterday branded by the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, as biased, unscientific and full of generalisations.

Speaking during debate on his budget vote, Dr Koornhof said the surplus people's project was "biased from the word go" and filled with "pages of glib . . . and generalised statements with no substantiation."

The subject of the SPP was introduced earlier in the debate by Mr Ray Swart (PFP, Berea) who said the Government had still declined to comment on the report, which had already been available for six months. The report, he added, detailed the removal of 3,5 million Black people in South Africa between 1960 and 1982.

Dr Koornhof said his Department had been studying the report, and that he would be pre-

pared to face any media questions about the SPP and removals in general in about two weeks time.

However, he added, it was apparent the compilers of the report had gone out of their way to paint a totally negative picture of resettlements. The figures it quoted were estimates and the reports biased.

Dr Koornhof said his belief that the report had been compiled with ulterior motives had been confirmed by the fact that the SPP questionnaire provided for information obtained by rumour. Furthermore, in its preface, the compilers of the report said they could not claim their information was "uniformly reliable."

Asked by Mr Swart to

comment on the figure in the report of 3,5 million resettled people, Dr Koornhof said he did not have his Department's figures at hand, but it was "infinitely less" than the SPP quoted.

He said he and his officials "get no pleasure out of removals" and they realised it harmed the country internationally.

"What are you, a bunch of masochists?" interjected Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP, Bry-auston).

Dr Koornhof said he tried to act humanely and, where possible, to help those people being resettled.

The Minister said later that completion of consolidation and removals were closely linked.

## SUZMAN ASKS FOR CLEAR POLICY ON BLACK TOWNSHIPS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 May 84 p 4

[Text]

THE GOVERNMENT should clear up the uncertainty surrounding the future of the established Black townships in the Cape Peninsula, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said.

Speaking during the debate on the co-operation and development vote she congratulated the Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, for the positive steps he had taken.

She was pleased with some of the statements he had made but was concerned about the ambiguity of some, particularly on the situation regarding the Black townships of the Peninsula.

Dr Koornhof had repeated the undertaking of the Prime Minister that Blacks would be moved from Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu on a voluntary basis only.

"What is going to happen when homes are vacated for reasons of death for instance?" Mrs Suzman asked.

Would the townships be gradually transformed into Coloured areas?

The Government should remove the uncertainty these communities now lived under and state clearly what the intention was.

Mrs Suzman also raised the issue of the Carnegie report on poverty, saying five per cent of the popu-

lation had no land and no employment and were asking what was being done about them.

Mr Myburgh Streicher (NP De Kuilen) said that if this was the case then, according to Mrs Suzman's theory, the countries to the north of South Africa where there was no policy of apartheid or separate freedoms, should have no poverty and hunger.

Mr Casper Uys (CP Barberton) asked for a Government assurance that his constituency would not be incorporated in Kangwane.

"There is only one natural homeland for the Swazis and that is Swaziland," he said.

A "mess" had been made of the "beautiful idea" of uniting all Swazis in one area (Swaziland) and the Whites of Barberton refused to pay for this mistake by having their town declared the capital of Kangwane.

Mr Uys said that if Dr Koornhof could not give an assurance that Barberton would remain White, he (Mr Uys) would have to assume that the Government was still considering incorporating the Eastern Transvaal town into Kangwane.

Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North) said Dr Koornhof's Department was not interested in co-operation and development "but is relentlessly pursuing a policy of misery and unhappiness."

The scrapping of the Department would bring joy and happiness to millions of Blacks throughout South Africa, Mr Soal added.

Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP Albany) said the Government had changed its policy of removals from "overt violence" to "more subtle tactics." Nowadays schools were closed or handed to the homeland authorities and services were halted.

CSO: 3400/936

## TOP URANIUM MINE TO CLOSE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 May 84 p 23

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text]

**BEISA, one of South Africa's prime uranium producers, is to close down. The shock announcement was made by the executive chairman of Gencor, Mr Ted Pavitt, yesterday.**

The mine which till the end of December 1981 cost a total of R224-million, is forced to close down because of the slump in the uranium market as well as the stagnant gold price.

Mr Pavitt told The Citizen yesterday that he did not expect the uranium price to show any significant improvement before the end of this decade.

He said the decision to close was not taken lightly, but the directors came to the conclusion that Beisa would not be able to operate profitably under the present circumstances.

Beisa, on which development started in 1978, was in the news again to-

wards the end of 1981 when it was announced that St Helena Gold Mines was to acquire its assets. In certain circles it was speculated at the time that the deal was concluded either to bail out the mine by St Helena or to fund it because at that stage the gold and uranium markets were so weak that it would have been impossible to sell shares to the public.

The mining assets of Beisa were acquired from the beginning of January 1981 by St Helena, also a subsidiary of Gencor. In terms of an agreement, St Helena would operate the mine in return for a share of its distributable profits.

Beisa Mines have, how-

ever, remained responsible for the funding of the mine's operating losses and for meeting its supply contracts.

To really understand the decision to close the mine, one must go back to about mid 1978 when the decision was taken to go ahead with the project.

At that time the price of uranium was in the vicinity of \$43/lb (about R82/kg), at the ruling exchange rates. At the time it look that high oil prices were there to stay and everybody was scrambling to enter into uranium supply contracts. The situation did not last very long, however, and towards the end of 1981 the uranium market started

to show signs of weakening.

Then came the Three Mile Island disaster in America, which really put the spotlight on nuclear power stations. The fact that the oil price also weakened led many countries either postponing the building of nuclear power stations or cancelling them right away.

These nuclear utility stations then became sellers of uranium with the result that prices tumbled. This forced Beisa to re-negotiate prices. At the same time Beisa had to contend with three years of cost increases with no compensating upward movement in the new contract price it negotiated towards the end of 1981.

Mr Pavitt said yesterday that phasing out oper-

ations at the mine would probably be finished before the end of the year. He said a total number of 5 000 employees (about 4 600 Blacks and 400 Whites) would be affected by the decision to close.

As far as the blacks were concern, many of their contracts expired in any case towards the end of the year and would not be renewed. The Whites and the Blacks whose contracts did not expire would be placed at other mines inside the group.

Mr Pavitt said the closure of Beisa would not affect the operations of St Helena. However, shareholders would not — in the medium term at least — share in any potential income from Beisa, as envisaged when the agreement was entered into.

When the agreement was entered into St Helena shareholders were promised 15 percent of the distributable profits from mining Beisa.

At the time it was estimated at R3-million a year or 31c a share.

Mr Pavitt said that should the circumstances change for the better, consideration would be given to resuming operations at the mine.

He said that the R224-million spent on the mine was made up as follows: a consumer loan of R65-million, sundry housing loan of R24-million and the rest — R135-million — in shareholders' loans and equity. He said proceeds from the sale of assets, after payment of tax,

should be enough to cover the secondary and housing loans.

According to the agreement in 1981, St Helena made arrangements with the Nuclear Fuels Corporation of South Africa for the sale of the 1978 uranium supply agreement. Proceeds from these sales would hopefully extinguish the consumer loan of R65-million. At the same time there would also be a substantial recoupment in the form of tax.

Mr Pavitt said that even if there was a substantial improvement in the gold price in the near future it was unlikely that the mine would be reopened because the grade of the gold ore was extremely low.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN OF NON-WHITES ANALYZED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 29 Apr 84 p 29

[Article by Brian Pottinger: "Psst! Wanna Buy an Election?"]

[Text] IN A bare four months some South Africans who are not white will go to the polls to elect representatives who are not white to the South African Parliament.

It should be the most critical election in South Africa's history for its outcome will do more than give an entirely new look to this country's Government.

It will also determine whether or not the new parliamentary baby is born with a bang or a whimper, whether its chances of long-term survival are bright, or whether it will be a constitutional weakling without the power to effect further, essential change.

And yet, with only four months to go, an election campaign which should be loud, vigorous and robust appears to be drowning in its own silence.

There are, of course, some good superficial explanations as to why this should be so at this point, most of them centring on time frames, organisational issues and party priorities.

Parties with limited resources are hardly in a position to run a Saatchi and Saatchi extravaganza over four months.

The parties, if they can muster significant campaigns at all, will drive for the line in the last few months.

The constituency delimitations process is still under way and in the way of all politics it can be messy.

The Labour Party, for example, is out to finesse a constituency away from the Western Cape (not so favourable) to the Eastern Cape (more favourable).

Thus while the commission sorts out the constituencies, the parties are forced to hang fire over the nomination of candidates.



Once a face has been put to a seat--the parties argue--the fight really begins.

The State propaganda agencies have not yet got into full swing.

A radio and TV "information" drive, the parties argue, will bring much greater public interest in the elections.

And, finally, most of the present attention is directed at the time-consuming process of voter registration.

Latest pointers are that although the results are not dramatic they are not entirely disillusioning.

Thus far 680 000 coloured voters have registered, taking the total number over the 50 percent mark of potential voters.

But that, of course, is not the whole story.

More fundamental forces are at work moulding the form these most exceptional elections will take.

Most important of these are the conflicting strategies of collaboration and boycott.

Like so many past elections for Government-created black platforms the real choice confronting the electorate is not what the parties say but rather where they choose to say it.

Despite the bitter polemic between the established parties and the United Democratic Front, there has emerged one remarkable unifying factor--they seek to outbid each other in condemnation of the new dispensation.

In the way of all South African black opposition politics, the real count in August will thus not be to establish which party wins but rather which strategy--collaboration or boycott--triumphs.

There are few people taking bets on the outcome.

The UDF has been quietly continuing with its "conscientisation" programmes and its charter is now nudging 48 000 signatures; again not dramatic but also not disillusioning.

Establishment politicians are prepared only to punt a 40 to 50 percent poll.

Given that only an estimated 55 percent maximum of the potential voters will be registered by May 31, the absolute number of people participating in the elections is likely to be low.

A complicating factor is the manner of delimitation.

To get the show reasonably rapidly on the road the Government has asked the delimitations committee to define constituencies on the basis of the population register--in other words all potential voters in an area.

But the elections for those same constituencies will be held on the basis of registered voters.

The results could be astonishing. In areas where there is a strong boycott lobby--the Peninsula is an example--registration is likely to be low.

And it is these same urban areas where the population concentration is likely to be highest.

And that is not even counting the real possibility of at least some intimidation from boycotters, although the extent of it will, as always, be a subject of fierce debate.

Whether the final voter tally will be the derisory ten percent of the last SAIC elections (the UDF promises it will and the participants and Government trust it won't) can only be revealed by time.

And on the outcome rides any hope of more widely legitimising the "new deal".

But the fundamental division on strategies between the boycotters and the participators leads to a second point: the dramatic impact on the way in which the elections will be carried out.

Take public meetings--a vital weapon in effective electioneering.

Labour Party members have grim memories of the reception they received in the Western Cape when they sought to justify their decision to participate--let alone run for office.

And Peter Marais' rough time at a recent People's Congress Party meeting drove the point home.

The established parties undauntedly claim they will continue to hold public meetings during the election.

Indications are, however, that apart from "safe" areas and some closed meetings, the election campaign will have to be conducted via face-to-face canvassing, pamphleteering and the media.

But limited party organisation means scaled-down canvassing and lack of money means limited pamphleteering.

More serious is the fact that the media have no indication of the real constituency of putative "leaders"--a timeless problem in covering black politics where Government-created political structures are widely rejected by the communities and of precious little value for determining support for leaders.

Statements of a plethora of political groupings--all with extravagant claims of support--are likely to be handled cautiously by the media.

All this, in short, could add up to a low-key campaign.

The third aspect is directly linked to the problems the participating parties are going to have in defining themselves during the campaign.

They have in common an outright rejection of the new constitution, where economic policies are described at all they appear vaguely socialist, and they all admit to the need for political inclusion of blacks in some form or another.

Given the broad consensus on principle, it becomes pretty difficult to score hustling points off opponents on policy.

The elaborate egg-dancing by participants thus far on "issues" gives the clue to the dilemma--not made easier by the proliferation of splinter parties whose names, let alone principles, are hardly known.

The one option left is that of personal attack. And that in itself could be a big switch-off for the electorate, leading to even greater apathy.

The fourth aspect of the campaign is likely to be the most interesting--the war of vacuum-packed ethnic politics.

There is great irony in the process now under way.

Ostensibly these elections will precede the first joint white, coloured and Indian Government of this country.

But the white political parties refuse to publicly involve themselves in the elections for the sister chambers of Parliament--theoretically equally important, central and crucial parts of Parliament and Government.

The Government treads lightly in public pronouncements on "issues" which could effect the elections.

The PFP is meanwhile nervy of accusations that it might "use" the coloured and Indian communities to win what it lost in the white referendum.

And the Conservative Party--apart from moments when it makes party points off Labour statements--tends to dismiss the whole affair as an affront to whites.

Even Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, and one of the great movers and shakers in the opposition camp during the white referendum, has pledged himself to steady rattling assegais. And so, with four months to go, the elections for the other two-thirds of the Parliament that will run this country plods on as hermetically sealed as a CRC or SAIC election of the past and with small sense of either urgency, profile or moment.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### COMMENT ON BLACK, COLORED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

#### Black Towns

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 26 Mar 84 p 8

[Text] The phenomenon of urbanization, which has had such a great effect on the entire world during the past decades, continues to be one of the most challenging problems of South Africa. The scope of it, and the political and economic implications it contains, are expected to become more urgent toward the end of the century.

As is obvious from an article in BEELD by Dr G. Koornhof of the Bureau for Economic Analysis in Pretoria, black urbanization should not be seen as only a problem in white areas. It also occurs in the national states in the context of developing areas.

His plea that a strategy must be set for urbanization in the entire country apparently deserves consideration. In our country urbanization has a negative connotation, both with respect to Afrikaners and Blacks. Much of what is being done in that respect is negative, and only recently positive steps were started, such as the 99-year leasehold system.

There are also signs of a lack of coordination and planning, so that decisions on primarily black urbanization often are made on an ad hoc basis. Meanwhile slum areas are still coming into being, and the problem is becoming continuously greater.

It would be better to accept that great problem as a reality and try to find solutions for it.

#### Policy on Black Development

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 25 Mar 84 p 14

[Column by Willem de Klerk: "Current Black Policy is Untenable"]

[Text] It is very clear: South Africa's domestic political policy continues to be the great obstacle for conciliation of the conflict in the sub-continent.

We win battles, but we have not yet won the war by any means.

It's a pity, but that splash of cold water is necessary--with wide open eyes we should face the reality that big decisions will still have to be made before peace is established.

With big decisions I mean domestic political decisions on the position of blacks in the South African state.

#### Reactions

When one makes a statement such as the one above, there are three reactions among our people.

One: Forget it. The black aspiration--supported by important foreign powers--is a complete unitary state with a black majority government. Any "Concession" is a nail in the coffin of white South Africa.

Two: 100 Percent correct. Our white/black policy will ruin everything. We must cut the knot now--while there is hope--and totally throw out the Verwoerd policy. It should be done in one great sweeping action, which won't last more than 2 years.

Three: Careful. We are going toward orderly reform in the black policy, but the path is long. The first priorities are housing, education, employment, and an increase in the standard of living. In the meantime, sensitive matters are being looked at--there are committees for the Immorality Act, Group Areas Act, urban blacks. And there is discussion. Municipalities have been started. However, haste makes waste.

The first reaction is a big half truth. An aggressive black anti-white majority government is demanded by radical circles, and radicalism is a strong current.

The vital /but/ is the following: a federal state in which group rights are built in continues to be the solution with those blacks who exert influence. This includes the front-line states as well as the known black leaders in South Africa. The West doesn't have any problems with a federation either.

One could argue about reactions two and three. What is the best strategy? The quick short road or the slow long road?

I think that both have risks.

Too fast, and you can get chaos, create conflict and destroy your goal in that manner.

Too slowly, and this will become a breeding ground for more and more radicalism, fed by more profound distrust, failed expectations and the anger of frustration.



Something in between is better--call it a warmed-up evolution or a (r)evolution of political policy over blacks.

#### Propositions

To me it seems necessary and useful that everyone who reads this considers the following propositions.

The essential point is the political solution. One can't wait with that until the first priorities such as education and housing have first been achieved.

The current state of affairs cannot count as the final solution.

Discrimination has not yet been sufficiently broken up.

The problem of citizenship must be answered.

The Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act have become a symbolic offensive factor which may not be ignored.

Some work is indeed being done on the Group Areas Act, but that entire law will have to be looked at and be revised through negotiations so that group rights are protected without all the choices of free association being destroyed.

The confederation concept will not be able to attain the goal unless we give a more federative content to it and we give a new name of our own to our system.

A declaration of intent, officially submitted and carefully worded, could gain time in order not to change those things too hastily.

A consultative body should come into being for the constitutional discussion between the government and black leaders.

#### Coloreds' Business Prospects

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 23 Mar 84 p 8

[Editorial; "Farsighted"]

[Text] The difference between magnanimity and narrow-mindedness, even between survival and extinction, often is the capacity to plan over the long term as against an attempt to chase after short-term advantages. This phenomenon is very clear from the reaction to the current southern-African attempts to effect peace in the sub-continent. The more shortsighted and farther to the right, the stronger the resistance to negotiations which can bring advantages for South Africa itself only on the long term.



Such narrow-mindedness carries the seed of defeat in itself, such as far-rightist political parties, which are struggling for their existence, are experiencing. What is true for political far-sightedness or statesmanship, is just as true when people have to be won over to an economic system.

Under the South African circumstances a shortsighted reaction to economic aid or the creation of economic opportunities for coloreds could easily be that "they get everything for nothing" or "get everything too easily." What is not realized, however, is that our colored fellow countrymen would never start trusting a market economy if they themselves could not enjoy its advantages. Just like many Afrikaners a few decades ago, many coloreds now are more attracted to socialism than to capitalism.

It is clear from its report that the Economic Committee of the Presidential Council has not been guilty of shortsightedness. The proposals of the council to improve opportunities for coloreds in the business world will not appeal to shortsighted people, but our descendants will thank us for that. We hope that some of these recommendations will yield practical results.

8700

CSO: 3401/64

LANGUAGE SURVEY OF COLOREDS

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 28 Mar 84 p 4

[Report by Eie Buro: "Coloreds Still Speak Afrikaans, but . . ."]

[Text] Pretoria--Afrikaans is still the dominant vernacular in the Colored community, although English is preferred as the teaching medium in secondary school and is also preferred as the first language by Coloreds of the higher social class.

This is apparent from an inquiry into language preferences of the Cape Colored community just completed by the Council for Research on Humanities headed by Dr K. P. Prinsloo.

The inquiry involved nearly 1,500 Coloreds.

According to a report on the inquiry, rural Coloreds are almost exclusively Afrikaans-speaking.

It was also found that over half of the respondents in the Cape Peninsula --almost 52.6 percent--would also like a black language, besides English and Afrikaans, as official language. Although most of the Coloreds do not master a black language, that percentage indicates their consciously being sensitive to the language-political aspirations of the black population.

The preference for three official national languages is also linked to a high level of education, according to the report.

English is preferred when it is a matter of the educational medium for secondary schools, even among most rural people who speak almost exclusively Afrikaans. The inhabitants of the peninsula also prefer English as the newspaper language, and English books are more popular.

Both language groups have regular contact with speakers of their second language, and over half of the English speakers daily speak Afrikaans--a meaningful indication of the general use of that language and its influence in the Colored community.

On the other hand, speakers of Afrikaans have more of a tendency to mix the two languages or to change to English, according to the report.

It appears that a higher level of education among Afrikaans-speaking people leads to a broader use and stronger preference for English. Apparently English also has a certain snob-status--since it is used explicitly to disassociate a person of a lower class who is largely Afrikaans-speaking.

A higher level of education among English speakers leads to a lesser knowledge and use of Afrikaans, according to the report. It was found that Afrikaans continues to be the general community language--especially outside of the peninsula.

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CSO: 3401/64

## BRIEFS

DETAINEE STATISTICS--A TOTAL of 123 people have been detained in South Africa and the independent bantustans since the beginning of this year, according to the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC). In its report for the month ending April 30, the DPSC says that a total of 31 people were still in detention and that 30 of them had been held for periods of up to three months, while only one had been held for longer than two years. Of those detained, only one was convicted, Two have been acquitted and 19 are awaiting trial. Transvaal topped the list of areas with the highest number of detentions, 74, between January and April, followed by Ciskei, where 30 were detained during the same period. The largest group of those detained up to April were community and political workers who were opposing rent increases, transport cost increases, removals and the new constitutional proposals. The report also says that of those detained, nearly 60 percent were released without being charged. On bannings, the report says the number of people under banning orders is still 12. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 May 84 p 2]

UNION UNITY TALKS--SEVERAL trade unions representing nearly 300 000 black workers have decided to go ahead with a federation of industrially based unions. The unions resumed talks yesterday in Port Elizabeth on the feasibility of forming the federation. The unions at the meeting include the Federation of South African Trade Unions, Council of Unions of South Africa, Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union of SA and several unaffiliated unions. In an interview with one of the participants, The SOWETAN learned that there were unity talks this week, but no finality was reached on the matter. The unionists said that attempts were being made to break the impasse that has blocked the unity moves for almost a year now. The new federation will be the largest, mainly black, union organisation ever formed in South Africa. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 May 84 p 6]

SEIFSA WAGE TALKS--OFFICIAL wage negotiations in the metal industries--covering over 380 000 workers--will resume on May 15 after managements' offer to raise minimum pay by 17 cents was rejected. The offer, made by the Steel and Engineering Industries (Seifsa), fell far short of what the unions, mainly the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) and the Steel and Engineering and Allied Workers' Union demanded. A settlement seems likely when the parties meet again but it is likely that a dispute will be declared on the pay issue. A union source said that the talks this week were adjourned to enable unionists

to hold a report-back meeting with workers on the new offer. The unions have demanded a minimum wage for the industry of R2,50 an hour--67 percent above the present R1,53, while managements' offer was 11,1 percent. The unions have rejected the offer because they said it fell far short of their demands. "We want a living wage for our members," they said. Mawu is to hold a report-back meeting on Saturday to discuss the matter and other issues, including the National Manpower Commission report tabled in Parliament this week. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 May 84 p 6]

CHINESE COMMUNITY--THE South African Chinese community would be given its own constitutional dispensation in due course, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W deKlerk, said. Responding to appeals on behalf of the Chinese by Mr John Malcomess (PFP, Port Elizabeth Central) during the debate on the internal affairs vote, he said the matter of the basic political and social rights of the Chinese were currently being dealt with. The Government was devising a fair system to match their unique position, "which will not leave them worse off than any other community in South Africa," Mr De Klerk said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 May 84 p 4]

CONTINUOUS CAST IRON FACILITY--THE first continuous cast iron facility in SA has been commissioned at Chamdor, near Krugersdorp. The official opening was performed by "Bish" Kosarski, chairman of Starkey's Technicast (UK), parent company of the new local subsidiary, Chamdor Technicast. Until the establishment of the local company, continuously cast iron bars were imported by Denver Metal Works, which is now the sole local agent for sales. Chamdor Technicast was formed in partnership with the existing Chamdor Foundry, which specialises in the production of heavy duty brake drums. Expertise and plant is provided by Starkey's Technicast. At the official opening Kosarski said: "Continuous casting of iron bars will never be a serious threat to conventional foundries since even in the countries where such foundries have been operating for 10 or 20 years, the total share of the market is in the order of 1% to 2%. "From the user's point of view it is a relatively important contribution however because it often caters for the very exacting requirements that cannot be easily met by conventional sand castings such as valves, seals and so on for the hydraulic and pneumatic industries. "Our present share of the market here is very low compared to that of some European countries but now that we actually have a manufacturing unit in SA, we would expect much quicker progress than in the past." [Text] [Johannesburg INDUSTRIAL WEEK in English 24 Apr 84 p 3]

TAIWANESE SHIP--DURBAN.--A ship owned by a Taiwanese company that owes more than R10,6 million to three oil companies, is to be sold in terms of an order granted in the Supreme Court, Durban this week. The ship, Steel Transporter, which is owned by the Eddie Steamship company, has been under arrest in Richards Bay harbour since March 12. The order was granted by Mr Justice Page after an urgent application by the Plaza Trading Co, which has its headquarters in Houston, Texas. In papers, the director of Plaza Trading, Mr John Caldera, said his company supplied bunkers and lubricant oil to shipping companies internationally. In 1979 and 1983 they were contracted by Eddies to supply R623 000 and R883 600 worth of oil and bunkers. Mr Caldera said a series of cheques were presented for payment by Eddies which were

dishonoured. Since its arrest, Eddies Steamship company had provided no money for the needs of the ship or the crew and the situation was critical. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 May 84 p 11]

TUCSA SLANDERED--SUBVERSIVE literature slandering TucsA is being circulated to governments, employee and employer organisations, unions and the media world-wide and little can be done to counteract this, writes Lynn Calisle. "This exercise of misinformation, aimed at polarising South African workers along racial lines and ideological lines, is meeting with some success," says Arthur Grobbelaar, General Secretary of the Trade Union Congress of SA. Although banned in SA, much of the propaganda, is being secretly leaked into the country. SA's security law prohibits TucsA from quoting banned documents. "This is to TucsA's disadvantage as it ties our hands and allows the libels to circulate uncorrected," says Grobbelaar. "We regularly discover outlandish lies and distortions in these documents being lifted by newspapers, labour bodies and even governments". It is ironic, he says, that the intensity of the effort being made to isolate and discredit TucsA is in direct conflict with the independent pollitical opinion that TucsA is irrelevant. "Were this not so it would not be necessary for these elements to take so much time and trouble attacking us. A disturbing aspect of the campaign is the frequency with which we see the same propaganda wittingly or unwittingly being repeated by local labour commentators." The drift of the attack on TucsA is that its multi-racial composition stands in the way of the racial conflict being sought by these communist-backed organisations. "The workers of all races who form TucsA do so because they recognised their economic independence SA is a multi-racial country and the fortunes of its workers are inextricably inter-woven," Grobbelaar adds. [Text] [Johannesburg INDUSTRIAL WEEK in English 14 Apr 84 p 2]

BLACK LIVING COSTS--JOHANNESBURG is the most expensive place in the country for a Black family to live while Pretoria is the most expensive for a Coloured family. This is one of the findings of the University of Port Elizabeth's Institute for Planning Research latest Household Subsistence Level survey published yesterday. The survey found that with the exception of Johannesburg and the East Rand, a moderate 3,1% increase for Black families was found in most centres compared with the previous survey six months ago. In 17 of the 22 areas surveyed, the increase was below five percent but in Johannesburg, Springs and Germiston the increase was 7,4 percent; in Benoni 9,2 percent and Boksburg 8,9 percent. This has pushed the HSL for a Johannesburg-based Black family to R308,28 a month--the first time a surveyed urban centre has exceeded the R300 per month mark. Cape Town is the second most expensive city for Black families (R289,69) and Durban the third (R283,40) while Pretoria, Bloemfontein and Port Elizabeth seem to be the cheapest cities to live in for Blacks, (around R278,50). However, Pretoria is by far the most expensive city for a Coloured family to live in (R335,07) and Johannesburg the second most expensive at R324,46. The average HSL for Coloured families rose by about 10,5 percent in the past six months, 6,4 percent higher than the Consumer Price Index for the same period. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 May 84 p 11]



RESEARCH TEAM RETURNS--CAPE TOWN.--A group of 21 South African deep-sea oceanographers returned to Cape Town yesterday morning after a 51-day research cruise to the Antarctic on board the supply and research ship, SA Agulhas. Their research forms part of a major international study of the biology and oceanography of the Southern Seas which aims at obtaining an in-depth understanding of the southern ocean ecosystem to aid in the management of its living resources. South Africa is one of four nations participating in the Indian Ocean sector of the Second International Biomass (Biological investigations of Marine and Antarctic Systems) experiment and the Agulhas trip by the 16-man, five-women team forms part of the first phase. The first phase was to investigate the oceanography of the Prydz Bay region off MacRobertson Island in Antarctica while the second, which begins next year, will investigate the biology of the same region. The sea fisheries research boat Africana will be used during the second phase next year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 May 84 p 10]

TEACHERS IN POLITICS--COLOURED and Indian teachers could not be made exempt from the retirement that teachers resign their jobs before entering active politics, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, said yesterday. Mr De Klerk said the Government had received numerous representations in this regard but although the case had merit, had decided against making any changes or exemptions to the law. "If teachers and civil servants get involved in party politics it will destroy the fabric of impartiality in the execution of their duties," Mr De Klerk said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 May 84 p 4]

VIABILITY OF NATURAL GAS--SOUTH Africa's natural gas reserves might be economically viable, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, said yesterday. Soekor, the Republic's Oil Exploration Company, was investigating this aspect as part of a wider plan for the use of these reserves, he said during debate on his portfolio. "One has the feeling that they are (viable) but we will first have to work out the technical aspects of how they can be used," he added. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 May 84 p 4]

BLACKS NOT CONSULTED--THE overwhelming desire of Black leaders to help solve the country's problems was being eroded by the Government's neglecting to consult these leaders, said NRP leader, Mr Vause Raw yesterday. Speaking during debate on the co-operation and Development vote, he said Parliament should be told who had been consulted by the cabinet committee established to investigate the position of non-homeland Blacks. "We can only judge its success by what it has achieved," he said, adding that Black leaders consulted independently by the NRP had complained that the Government had not held talks with them. The NRP had found that Black leaders wanted to be included in decision-making. Most were in favour of a fourth chamber in Parliament, but would consider another body that would bring the homelands into the political process. "Impatience is eroding the potential goodwill that exists," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 May 84 p 4]

AUTONOMY FOR BLACKS--CONSIDERATION was being given to creating autonomous Black local authorities in another 84 communities, the Minister of Cooperation

and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday. This was in addition to the 29 already declared in terms of the Black Local Authorities Act, he said during debate on his department's budget vote. The 84 additional communities had been provided with the necessary organisation in preparation for their being granted autonomy. Investigations into the creation of the new authorities had begun early last month and would be completed by the end of this month in some cases, Dr Koornhof said. The townships under consideration are spread throughout the Republic and include those at Hostmasburg, Nigel, Aliwal North, Queenstown, Randfontein, East London (Sipunzana), Pietermaritzburg and Hermanus. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 May 84 p 4]

EXPLOSIVES FOR SASOL--AECI will be faced by a powerful competitor in the explosives sector. Sasolchem (Pty), the chemical arm of the Sasol group, has concluded an agreement with Nitro Nobel Aktiebolag of Gyttrop, Sweden. This makes Sasolchem the sole licensee of the explosives products technology of Nitro Nobel Aktiebolag and the Atlas Powder Company of Dallas. Sasolchem has been involved in the explosives market on a relatively small scale for several years. With the conclusion of this licensing agreement, it will be able to "gradually and systematically extend its activities in this field", according to a Sasol spokesman. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 8 Apr 84 p 3]

CHILE FISHING INSTITUTE VISIT--Dr Jozua Serfontein, chief director of Marine Education in Capetown, and Mr G. Stander, director of the Sea Fisheries Institute, just returned from Chile where, as guests of the Chilean Government, they viewed the fishing arrangement. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 5 Apr 84 p 6] 8700

CSO: 3401/64

## CURTAIN FALLS ON 'MILINGO AFFAIR'

London AFRICA NOW in English Apr 84 p 26

[Text] With an appointment of a new Catholic Archbishop for Lusaka, the chapter has finally closed on the "Milingo Affair" — the controversial summoning to The Vatican for medical and psychological tests of Zambian Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo who had been accused by some of his fellow priests of practising witchcraft.

The new man at Milingo's former Archdiocese is Archbishop Adrian Mung'andu who, despite his pledge to fight the apparent division within the Catholic Church in Zambia, is bound to come up against powerful forces in Lusaka. Although he is a Zambian, many of Milingo's supporters will not easily accept a substitute for their "saviour."

Such resistance was very evident when the Archbishop of Kasama, Elias Mutale, was asked to act in Milingo's place. Archbishop Mutale did not hide the frustrations he faced in Lusaka. When he was handing over to Archbishop Mung'andu early in February, Archbishop Mutale, at a special mass which was attended by President Kaunda, hoped that there would now be "less politics" in the Church. He spoke of the pressures he faced while in Lusaka and said he was happy to be returning to his Archdiocese in the Northern Province.

The new Archbishop, who served in Livingstone in the Southern Province before his current appointment, also agreed that the "Milingo Affair" had caused a lot of problems for Zambian Catholicism. Archbishop Mung'andu said: "Judging from the reaction of the local people, there must be something which should be put right. From what has been reported, there is disunity."

He sees his greatest challenge as "uniting the people and working together. Without this, there would be no programme." What did he think about the future of the Catholic Church in Zambia, he was asked by *Africa Now*. He said: "The future is very bright... There is goodwill everywhere."

The 64-year-old Archbishop Mung'andu is not completely new to the Archdiocese of

Lusaka for he was born in the outskirts of the city where he had his primary schooling before moving to the Southern Province for his secondary education. He was ordained in the then Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) in 1950 and immediately posted to Lusaka where he administered to his flock until his transfer to Livingstone in 1972.

Generally speaking, Zambian Catholics at the grassroot level do not think much of their new Archbishop although the Catholic secretariat has accepted Mung'andu "as a compromise." Said a *Zambia Daily Mail* journalist who is a devout Catholic: "He is not popular... He is not known by the Zambian Catholic public. Catholics in this region have known a radical leader in Milingo who is still their favourite. The Catholic Church will definitely not find in the new Archbishop what they knew in Milingo."

Sister Josephine Mubanga, National Communications Secretary at the Catholic Secretariat for Bishops Conference in Zambia, said of the new Archbishop: "The new Archbishop is a product of the Lusaka Archdiocese and is therefore popular among the congregation. He is known by all and is a man of the people. From what I observed at the day of his installation, the congregation has accepted him and is ready to start afresh, after a long break without a leader."

"People seemed ready to start anew and this is important, especially that this year is a year of redemption. The people are ready to co-operate and he, of course, required their assistance to enrich the Archdiocese and the entire Church in the country."

Now, as Archbishop Mung'andu takes up his new appointment, the Archdiocese of Lusaka will no longer be the same. He will notice that Lusaka is in need of a bit of spiritualism. But can Archbishop Mung'andu give that magic touch to fulfil the needs of Milingo's flock? He most certainly will do his best because African Catholicism is spiritually more vibrant than Roman Catholicism ●

## ZANU PF LAUNCHES UNITY CAMPAIGN

Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Apr 84 p 1

[Text]

ZANU (PF) is to redouble its efforts to educate members on its constitution and policy to get rid of contradictions within the party, the acting secretary for Publicity and Information, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said last night.

"I think Zanu (PF) learned from the recent Women's League conference as it has always learned, when mistakes have been made within the party.

"We believe there can be no real ideological qualitative lead made within the party in the absence of contradictions. As long as there are contradictions among the people, they (contradictions) don't call for armed struggle but for political education.

"When the central committee reviewed the women's conference it was able to identify that contrary to the assumption that the quantitative growth within the party was matched by a qualitative ideological development, that was not the case," said Cde Zvobgo in a television interview.

**CONSTITUTION**

He added: "There is no

need for the party to redouble efforts in ensuring that the party line, constitution and party policy is thoroughly understood. I am sure that what we have learned will be used to a very good effect by the party when we hold the youth and national congresses.

"We are not dismayed by some contradictions within the party from time to time, they ensure that we all ask, 'Where is the line?' and the whole party shifts back to the correct line."

Cde Zvobgo said the party would fashion a new instrument — the leadership code — after the national congress. There was no chance for any people with motives other than service to the people who would hijack the party at the national congress.

Zanu (PF) had proposed to create a central committee of about 90 people at the August national congress.

Asked what the country had achieved during the past four years, Cde Zvobgo, who is also the Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, said the Government had "broke records in various aspects of the country's development".

At independence there had been 900 000 students in schools but now they were more than two mil-

lion. There had been the establishment of new institutions which had given not only a new character to Zimbabwe's independence, but "have become instruments in the hands of the masses to wage their war to transform their country".

"The past four years will go down in our history as years of learning on the part of the leadership, learning to manage public affairs, learning there are limits to power and that problems cannot be dodged but have to be faced head-on.

"Our people have also learned a great deal. The biggest thing they learned is that independence carries with it not only new opportunities but hazards which people have to face and have to solve themselves," said Cde Zvobgo.

Some of the hazards faced by the people during the past four years were the dissident problem, the drought and the recession.

#### EFFECTIVENESS

On the community courts, Cde Zvobgo said he had been making an assessment on the effectiveness of these courts.

Preliminary results showed that the courts had been a great success "but there are problems because the elective element in selecting presiding officers at village court level lends itself to abuse".

"We are looking to see what modifications can be made.

"The decision to televise live judiciary proceedings at this level was a wise one. Our people should be exposed to real life. If we are going to teach people about the courts, it should not be a textbook matter. It is best if they actually watch judicial proceedings live and I believe that we are, as a country, ahead of many others on this regard," he said.

This had not made these courts a matter of jest. He welcomed the idea of televising High Court proceedings.

On prostitutes arrested during an operation against vagrants last year, Cde Zvobgo said the reorientation programme was going on at Mushumbi Pools and some of these women had benefited from it.

"Some of them have even got married," he said.

SUPPORT FOR ZANU PF REPORTEDLY WOULD END DISSIDENT PROBLEM IN KEZI

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 20 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] AS SOON AS ZANU (PF) in Kezi was fully supported by the people, the dissident problem would cease to exist, the Deputy Minister of Mines, Cde Chimbudzayi Sanyangare, said on Wednesday.

The Deputy Minister was commenting after being briefed on the local political situation by the ZANU(PF) chairman, Cde Cainos Njanji.

Cde Sanyangare was in Kezi to officiate at the Independence celebrations.

He appealed to the party leaders in Kezi to work hard to make sure ZANU (PF) was among the people.

"Once that happens, you will see the dissident problem coming to an end, once and for all. Once we win the hearts of the people here we shall be home and dry," the Deputy Minister said.

Cde Sanyangare said with ZANU(PF) set in motion in Kezi, the local leadership should make sure Ndebele-speaking people were given positions of authority in line with the party policy.

"I'm merely echoing what Cde Enos Nkala, the Minister of National Supplies, has said.

"The executive here should be totally Ndebele-speaking, although there might be a few Shonas who might have been here for a long time.

"We would like to see the Ndebele-speaking people in Kezi champion and lead the cause of ZANU(PF)," Cde Sanyangare said.

The Deputy Minister said the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, will make a visit to Kezi soon. The image of Government has been badly damaged by a local priest and the overseas media who claim that the army was going about "murdering people".

Cde Njanji said the people in Kezi were highly politicised and as a result, he was finding it difficult to convince them to join ZANU (PF).



He said officials were doing their best to introduce the party to the people.

"When we started ZANU (PF) here we were 250. Now we number more than 2 000.

"We have so far held five rallies in the area with a good turnout.

"But I am disappointed by civil servants who shun the party when, in fact, they should be the first people to join it," Cde Njanji said.

He said he was surprised that civil servants in Kezi were not co-operative when it came to party politics.

--The Assistant District Administrator for Matobo says that development programmes in the area had been hampered by the security situation.

Briefing the Deputy Minister of Mines, Cde Chimbidzayi Sanyangare, on the progress of his development projects in his area, Cde John Dlamini said the projects had at one time been halted because of the security situation.

However, with the arrival of the army, he said, the projects picked up again and the local people, together with the army, were engaged in many self-help projects.

Cde Dlamini said they were going to work out strategies of development with the Governor for the province, Cde Mark Dube, and that village development committees had already been formed.

Cde Dlamini said 13 boreholes to cater for more than 18 000 people had been drilled.

He said they had piped water schemes in eight areas in the district--Donkwe, Tonkwe, Natisa, Kapeni, Lubankwe, Tshelanyemba, Ratanyane, Ndabankulu and Mbambeswana. nearing completion

He said they had started to dig five wells since March which were now nearing completion.

Because of silting, Cde Dlamini said dams were not up to the normal level, although there had been good rains recently.

On road construction, he said more money might be needed to repair the washed away roads and erect five new bridges.

Cde Dlamini said a new clinic at Natisa had been built and only water supplies were needed to make

Cde Dlamini said the area had 64 schools run by the council and many more were being run by missionaries.

Seven upper tops had been created in various primary schools to cater for the Grade Seven school leavers.

CSO: 3400/928

## NATION'S REAL ESTATE SITUATION DESCRIBED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 May 84 p 9

[Article by Andre Viljoen]

[Text]

**WHERE** in the world could you buy a four-bedroomed house, with lounge, dining room, sewing room, bar and swimming pool — all on an attractive 1ha suburban plot — a short drive from the city centre for R27 000?

The answer — in Harare.

Where could you snap up a similar home for R18 000? Simple. In Bulawayo.

According to a spokesman for the Zimbabwean Institute of Estate Agents, house prices in the country have been relatively low for a long time because the nett population flow has kept down demand.

But he said the exodus of about 60% of the white population since independence in 1980 had considerably widened the gap between replacement value and the selling price of houses.

Houses in Harare were sold at an average of three times below their replacement value, excluding site value. And over the past few years building costs had been escalating at about 2% a month.

Harare prices were much higher than in other centres, largely because of the accommodation needs of foreign diplomats, international agency staff and expatriates.

There was also a considerable local demand, particularly from an emergent class of black people eager to move out of the former townships which had become crowded due to an influx of people from rural areas.

But even in Harare the total demand was only enough to maintain an equilibrium.

Despite the low prices, many prospective buyers could not raise the necessary capital and interest rates tended to draw money away from building societies to the post office savings bank.

One estate agent here said many black prospective house buyers were short of deposit funds because of the high cost of maintaining their extended families in rural areas affected by three years of drought.

Harare was unique in black Africa in having a very large stock of quality subur-

ban housing, another estate agent said.

So, in a relatively poor neighbouring country such as Zambia which had a much smaller housing stock as well as in South Africa with its large, prosperous white community, houses cost five times as much as they did in Zimbabwe.

Estate agents here are thoroughly confused about the implications for the housing market of recent foreign exchange control measures which include the temporary suspension of rent remittance; outside the country, the expropriation of externally quoted shares and the compulsory liquidation of assets by emigrants.

Agents say on the one hand, the measures imply a flood of new houses on the market which could further depress prices, while on the other hand some of the anticipated two to three hundred million rand from expropriated securities could find its way into building societies which would be injected into the economy, stimulating the housing market. In the long-term, people in the housing business are concerned about the future.

Because of the poor housing prices and rigid rent control, only a few dozen houses have been built in Harare in the last few years and there have been no flat developments.

Landlords of rented property were becoming increasingly loath to maintain their premises and some people had bought homes they couldn't afford to maintain.

These were warning signs of future slum development, said the Institute of Estate Agents spokesman.

It is true that Zimbabwean taxes are high, the prices of petrol and manufactured goods are exorbitant and car spare parts and other commodities are often not available.

But one estate agent said a number of whites felt the home environment was the most important thing.

They knew they could not enjoy such palatial residences and inexpensive domestic staff anywhere else and so "they import colour videos and isolate themselves from the realities".

REPUBLICAN FRONT MP QUILTS PARTY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 May 84 p 10

[Text]

**HARARE.** — The Republican Front MP for the rural constituency of Mazowe/Mutoko, Mr Geoff York, has resigned from the party to become an independent.

Announcing his resignation after weeks of speculation, he said he had told the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa, of his intention to continue to serve as an MP without any party attachments until Parliament was dissolved, followed by a general election.

"After numerous discussions with my own constituency and elsewhere, it has become quite clear to me that support for the Republican Front has been significantly eroded, very largely because the party has not so far succeeded in detaching itself from its old associations and atti-

tudes, which are now out of touch with changed circumstances," he said.

His views on the need for change in the RF were well known to the party executive and he had expressed them repeatedly without success over the past 18 months.

As an Independent, he said, it would be easier for him to work with the Government of the day.

"The RF has no degree of contact with the Government," he said.

"My personal view is that the electorate will not vote for the RF. The problem is that the party cannot contact top Government officials and is no longer party to any decisions made in the country."

His resignation leaves the RF with only seven MPs. The Independents have 13 of the 20 reserved White Assembly seats.

CSO: 3400/935

## N'ANGAS' NEW REIGN OF TERROR

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 29 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] WITCH-HUNTS by n'angas in the Mashingaidze communal lands, Zaka, are so widespread that people in the area are living in terror.

An investigation by The Sunday Mail last week showed that Zinatha n'angas have become just about as powerful as Zanu (PF) officials in the Mashingaidze area. Some people believe that Zinatha is a political party because of its members' influence.

"We just don't know which party to follow...Zinatha or Zanu (PF)," said Cde Budi Zimuto, who lives in the area.

One of the n'angas, Mr Rwatipedza Chinongoza, is believed to undertake policing duties for other n'angas to ensure that people turn up for Zinatha meetings.

A n'anga well known in the area is said to be the brains behind all the witch-hunting.

The headman for the area, Mr Mashingaidze, confirmed that two "rallies" had been organised in his area last month. N'angas who turned up for that meeting, led by a Mr Mavhura, had asked people to respond to the slogan "Pamberi ne Zinatha".

At the second meeting, also last month, husbands and wives were asked to contribute \$3 a head to consult three Zinatha n'angas—\$9 a husband and \$9 a wife.

Had the exercise taken place those who would have been found to be varoyi (witches) would have been asked to pay extra for treatment also by Zinatha members.

Cde Mashingaidze rejected that plan and reported the matter to district officers in Zaka. No action has yet been taken.

"Earlier this month the n'angas' "policeman", Mr Chinongoza, was again active in the Mashingaidze area, accusing some people of bewitching him. He apparently did not pinpoint anyone, but insisted that everyone in the area consulted other Zinatha n'angas in order to be 'cleansed'.

Other n'angas who are collaborating with Mr Mavhara and Mr Chigodoza are Mr Mawandira Sigaba, Mr Joel Mashiri, Mrs Masemese, Mr Soloby Zimhenhi and Mr Tsamui.

Sanatana offices which were once situated at Letara, 9 km from Zaka closed down last November and the member n'angas are now operating from their homes.

None of them was available for comment. There is a strong feeling among people in the area that witch-hunting has become a commercial undertaking.

A police officer at Zaka confirmed that the largest number of crime reports they received were of people complaining they had been accused of being varoyi. Statistics showing the frequency of the reports were not immediately available.

The January incident which caused an uproar in the Mashingaizwe area was of a resident, Mrs Chikore, being forced to slaughter two goats by a n'anga who accused her of bewitching a relative who died after a long illness.

Residents in Mashingaizwe said: "This problem is causing me a headache. The 200 people in my village are not living freely because of this. I would very much appreciate it if officials intervened and brought this to an end."

END (40/74)

GENERAL REPORTS PEOPLE COOPERATING WITH ARMY IN MATABELELAND

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 20 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] THE SECURITY situation in Matabeleland South has improved tremendously and the locals were now coming forward to the army to report the presence of dissidents, says the Acting Commander of Five Brigade, Brigadier Edzai Chanyuka.

He was briefing the Deputy Minister of Mines, Cle Chimbidzayi Sanyangare, who was officiating at the Independence celebrations in Kezi on Wednesday.

Brig Chanyuka said since the relaxation of the curfew two weeks ago, the army has seen smiling faces come forward to assist by reporting the presence of dissidents".

"Some have come forward to applaud our presence here, saying they were happy we were winning the war against the dissidents and also weeding them out from their environment," the brigadier said.

He said that overall, the security situation has greatly improved.

"But we have a problem in Matobo. The local people are not co-operating with the army in their search for dissidents.

"We have noticed numerous movements of dissident elements in the area but when we approach the people, they tell us they have never seen a dissident," Brig Chanyuka said.

He said the army was quite happy with its operations in Matabeleland South, despite allegations by local Roman Catholic priests who constantly accuse the army of "going about murdering people".

The brigadier singled out one Roman Catholic priest, Father Gabriel, of Minda Mission, whom he said had approached security officials and the police on a number of occasions, claiming that the army was committing atrocities against the people.

"We are quite happy here with our operations despite all the allegations levelled against us.



"Some people may call us murderers but our role is quite clear. We are here to restore peace and nothing else," the brigadier said.

A local member of the CIO told the Deputy Minister that he had been approached by some people asking if the army presence could be maintained until the dissidents were completely eradicated.

Cde Sanyangare said the smiling faces were signs that the people had accepted the work of the army in the area.

"I am now confident that what is being said about you from within the country and outside is false," he told the army commander.

"If people are welcoming you with smiling faces those are sure signs of acceptance. They would not welcome an enemy," Cde Sanyangare said.

The curfew in Matabeleland South was imposed in February restricting people to a radius of 50 metres from their homes at specified times as well as banning the movement of traffic into and out of the affected areas.

Announcing the restrictions the Officer Commanding the Zimbabwe Republic Police in Matabeleland South, Assistant Commissioner Rodgers Mubvuyiwa, said the restrictions were being imposed to facilitate security force operations against dissidents.

Ten days ago the Government announced relaxation in the curfew regulations with traffic being allowed to move in and out of the area. Stores and business houses were also allowed to open and operate normally.

Businessmen and the local population of Matabeleland South welcomed the relaxation to the curfew.

CSO: 3400/928

## SEISMOGRAPH WILL AID PROBE FOR DAM SITES

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 22 Apr 84 p 3

[Text]

NEGOTIATIONS are under way between a company of consultant engineers in dam design and a British manufacturing company for the purchase of sophisticated multi-purpose ground exploration equipment for use by the private sector in Zimbabwe.

The equipment, called a seismograph, can be used for ground water exploration, dam site exploration, mineral exploration, foundation investigations as well as determining the integrity of underground rock.

Dam design consultant engineers, Hart Howard Humphreys, recently brought the equipment into the country from its UK manufacturers, the Oyo Corporation, on a two-week lease to investigate dam sites.

The equipment was tested by chartered en-

gineer Mr Charles Rea, who investigated dam sites in the Raffingora, Mvurwi, Glendale and Trelawney areas.

According to Mr Rea, seismographic equipment has the advantages of enabling engineers to determine structural geology in underground explorations which other types of equipment cannot do.

While other methods of exploration use medium resolution techniques, the seismograph uses high-resolution techniques which are extremely accurate.

In foundation explorations, the seismograph can determine bedrock levels as well as the quality of the bedrock technically known as ripability.

Mr Rea said there are only two sets of the equipment in the country

at the moment. One is owned by the Ministry of Water Resources and Development and the other by a mine in Shurugwi.

There is none available for use by private companies, which is why Hart Howard Humphreys are negotiating the purchase.

The equipment's biggest setback, Mr Rea said, is that it is expensive — it ranges from \$25 000 to \$100 000. Users pay at least \$250 a day to use it.

He indicated that one seismograph would be enough for all dam designs in the country.

Because 85 percent of Zimbabwe has hard rock below the surface, the seismograph would be particularly useful since it can detect faults.

CS0: 3400/945

# MINISTER OF STATE SEEKS WATER EXPERTS FOR MASHONALAND EAST

Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Apr 84 p 3

[Text]

THE Minister of State (Water Resources and Development), Cde Cephas Msiipa, is negotiating with a foreign government for experts to pinpoint suitable dam sites in Mashonaland East.

Speaking at the Chinamora Farmers' Union field day on Thursday, Cde Msiipa urged farmers to work the land full-time since through that work they would be better off than those employed by companies.

The Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, had urged him to speed up dam construction so that all farmers could be busy throughout the year.

Cde Msiipa recalled how his family had worked in the 1940s to enable his father to earn a master farmer badge. Communal farmers could compete with commercial producers and the Govern-

ment was determined to ensure the ideal conditions for this.

He listed the substantial work already done by his ministry in the province in drilling boreholes, building dams and installing piped water schemes.

He appealed to Zimbabweans to be patient with development programmes because "Rome was not built in a day". No time limit had been put on achieving desired goals because development was continuous.

The Ministry of Agriculture was represented by Dr Sam Muchena, deputy secretary for technical services. He said training centres were being expanded in a bid to produce more grassroots extension staff and efforts were being made to ensure that grazing schemes were successfully launched in communal areas.

CSO: 3400/944

## AFFORESTATION CAMPAIGN

Harare THE HERALD in Harare, 20 November 1983

[Text] A TOTAL of 281 seedlings were planted by the Forestry Commission in Masvingo Province during the week ending 18 November, said province's forestry manager, Cde Chihambakwe.

He told a rural afforestation programme which was being implemented represented only those from the rural areas, including school plots and block plantation--not seedling plantations.

Cde Chihambakwe said seedlings were being planted at district and provincial levels. Only five seedlings were planted in the competitions as no communication had been received from the districts, and so they would be left out.

At provincial level the first prize was a cash reward of \$100 and the Forestry Commission, would also provide seedlings for block plantation. The second prize was \$50 and the third \$25.

## Trophy

The rural afforestation programme was being implemented with the best plantation, and each winner would receive a cash prize and a certificate of merit, Cde Chihambakwe said.

He said donations in cash and kind were being received from Shell-BP, Kenning Motors, Mambo Press and other firms.

Meanwhile, it has been learnt that the Forestry Commission in Masvingo Province on a transfer to Mashonaland. The post has been taken over by Cde Ephraim Chigwenya.

CSO: 3400/944

## SIGNING OF FRENCH AID PROTOCOL DELAYED BY CURRENCY PROBLEMS

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 17 Apr 84 p 10

[Excerpt]

FRANCE hopes to finalise another aid protocol with Zimbabwe, worth \$49 million, within the next few weeks. Implementation of the agreement has been delayed for several months, the outgoing French ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Gabriel de Bellescize, said last week, because of Zimbabwe's foreign currency problem.

Mr de Bellescize told *The Gazette* that the protocol had been negotiated in Paris in September, 1983, but not signed. This was because of the Zimbabwe Government's reassessment of its foreign currency position.

"We were asked to renegotiate the list of projects involved", he said, "to adapt them to better serve the country's balance of payments situation. We are now trying to identify, with the different government ministries, projects which would be currency-saving, and we hope to finalise it within the next few weeks".

Outlining the development of relations between his country and Zimbabwe since he arrived here in October, 1980, Mr de Bellescize said that at Independence, they were not strong.

"We had not been among the historic friends of the people now in government in Zimbabwe", he said; "so we had to make a new start. Very soon we established a friendly relationship, as demonstrated at Zimcord in 1981. In May that year, there was a change of government in France. The new socialist government had a new political affinity with Zimbabwe, and bilateral relations improved, especially with the visit of Prime Mini-

ster Robert Mugabe to Paris the next year".

Aid and trade relations, he said, have improved greatly, owing largely to the successful implementation of two financial protocols signed in 1981. The first involved a sum of \$35 million and the second \$42 million, the latter being France's Zimcord pledge.

The agreements provided for the carrying out of many development projects, and included elements of commodity aid, which amounted to \$3.5 million in terms of the first agreement and \$9 million in terms of the second. The projects involved the supply of equipment for Zimbabwe's television service, meteorological department and railways, for the health service, airport security and national documentation centre.

Mr de Bellescize said that the commodity aid is of a flexible nature, and has been used to import machinery for the textile industry, earth-moving and printing equipment and such items as tractors for the agro-industry.

"We also have normal two-way trade with Zimbabwe, the main element of which is a contract to work on the first phase of the Hwange power plant won by the French company Alsthon. In the normal flow of goods from France, cars are most important. We think that our cars are quite competitive because of the devaluation of the French franc, but we have been quite worried about the reduction of foreign currency to import them".

From Zimbabwe, France imports mainly minerals,

especially ferrochrome, as well as some agricultural products. Mr de Bellescize said that France would like to increase its imports of tobacco from this country.

A further aspect of French aid is the provision of expertise for Zimbabwe. He said that a total of 28 experts from France are expected to arrive soon, to provide this expertise in the fields of mining and rural development at Binga, Bikita and Mzarabane. This cooperation has also extended to cultural and linguistic exchanges and vocational training. French aid, said Mr de Bellescize, helped to establish a training centre for the mechanical industry, in Bulawayo.

About 20 Zimbabweans are currently studying in France on scholarships provided by the French government, in mining and agriculture: "There is also one pilot there being trained for civil aviation", he said, "and we are discussing more scholarships for next year. We are hoping to help build up Zimbabwe's cinema industry in this way".

France has given Zimbabwe its full support since independence, Mr de Bellescize continued, and has expressed its high regard for the government's stated policies of reconciliation and growth with equity: "We hope that these policies will continue to be pursued as well, in the future."

"I know that after a good begin-

ning following independence, Zimbabwe's economic situation is now difficult because of the drought and the world recession, but we are confident that if the policy of growth with equity is maintained, the economy will recover and begin to expand again. So we will continue to cooperate with this country. In the four years since independence, we have established a firm base from which our bilateral relations will expand".

CSO: 3400/946



## MEDICAL EQUIPMENT ARRIVES FROM ITALY

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 27 Apr 84 p 10

[Text]

THE Ministry of Health has received a consignment of medical equipment and vehicles, valued at \$445 000, from the Italian Government.

Mr Angelo Baiocchi, the attaché for aid and cooperation at the Italian embassy in Harare, told *The Gazette* that the equipment, which was delivered recently, includes incubators, bronchoscopes, electro-surgical units, anaesthetic machines, an operating theatre table and accessories, and a portable respirator.

## SURGICAL UNIT

Part of the equipment is to be installed at the St Michael's Mission hospital surgical unit. This hospital is being constructed with Italian aid. It is expected to be complete in about four months at a cost of \$1 million, and will have a capacity of 100 beds. The new equipment, Mr Baiocchi said, will be installed as soon as the civil works are complete.

"The \$1 million does not include the equipment, which is coming in little by little", he said, "and eventually, the total cost will be about \$2 million. More equipment will be delivered within the next few months".

The rest of the first batch of

equipment is to go to the Ministry of Health's Central Medical Store. The five Fiat Campagnola-Diesel long-wheel-base vehicles with four wheel drive, will be used by Italian doctors who are working in Zimbabwe's rural areas.

"The vehicles are now with In-car, the local Fiat agents, for final check-up and to be fitted with number plates", said Mr Baiocchi.

## SIX DOCTORS

He explained that there are currently six Italian doctors working in Zimbabwe, and two specialists who are based at Harare Hospital. One of them, Dr Buggini, was formerly a medical officer in the Ministry of Health, and she is now the director of St Michael's Mission hospital.

●  
SINCE independence, Zimbabwe has received a total of \$67 million in grants and loans from the Italian government.

According to Mr Baiocchi, grants totalled \$25 million, and loans (concessionary and commercial), \$42 million.

The grants, he said, have been spent mainly in the agricultural sector, especially on different development projects in Manicaland. For the last three years, an amount of \$500 000 has been spent on an

ongoing medical programme every year, and \$1,5 million has been spent on underground water research for the Ministry of Water Resources and Development, in the Zambezi Valley.

"We also gave ambulances, tractors and equipment worth \$8 million", said Mr Baiocchi. "Other areas are technical assistance in different sectors, rural housing, drought relief and agriculture, plus a \$4,5 million grant for the Hwange power project".

## LOANS FOR HWANGE

Hwange also features so far as the loans are concerned. \$16,5 million went for turbines there, and \$22,5 million for an electricity system, he said. Another project to benefit involved the PTC, at a cost of \$18 million to the Italian government.

"In the future", concluded Mr Baiocchi, "we intend to establish a joint commission by June. It will involve a three-year programme for 1985, 1986 and 1987. A delegation will be coming out here from Italy. We are currently working out with the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, the identification of suitable projects".

PEOPLE IN SOME COMMUNITIES WELCOME SOLDIERS' PRESENCE

Harare THE HERALD in English 25 Apr 84 p 1

[Excerpt] GWANDA--PEOPLE in some communities under curfew in Matabeleland South have appealed to the Government not to remove soldiers from the area even if the curfew is to be lifted.

This came to light yesterday when the Governor for the province, Cde Mark Dube, accompanied by the provincial administrator, Cde Phillip Bhebhe, Zanu (PF) Senator Alick Ndlovu and several other Government and party officials addressed rallies at Ntalale and Gungwe in the Dibilishaba communal lands in Gwanda district.

Several people gathered at the two rallies shouted "Forward with soldiers", and made it plain that they wanted the soldiers to remain in their midst.

A spokesman for the Ntalale community told the Governor that people at Ntalale were very pleased with the work the Zimbabwe National Army members had done for them.

Besides enabling them to sleep peacefully by keeping dissidents at bay the army had undertaken to mobilise the people in building schools.

At Ntalale Secondary School, they had taken over the lagging school project and completed construction of a classroom block in a record 28 days, one of the field commanders, Lieutenant Francis Maphosa, told the officials when they toured the schools before addressing the rally.

Lieut. Maphosa told the Governor that besides building the school block they were also building teachers' houses. They had helped dig a trench for a clean water supply for the clinic, the primary school and the secondary school which are built close to each other.

The soldiers had cut down bush around the school grounds with a grader from the DDF and made roads in the schoolyard.

They were now building a pre-school centre. All the work, Lieut. Maphosa told the officials, was done with the help of the community.

He said women and children drew water from a nearby stream for building while others fetched river and pit sand needed for the building. Bricks were being moulded by the people and work would continue until the project had been completed, Lieut. Maphosa said.

WANKIE COLLIERY COMPANY 1983 REPORT FIGURES

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 15 Apr 84 p 10

[Text] Things have not gone as well as expected for Wankie Colliery Company Limited. This is revealed in the audited results for the year ended February 29, 1984.

The half yearly report to shareholders dated October 4, 1983 was optimistic that the impact of increased prices agreed to by Government and effective from October 1, 1983, together with increased revenue from sales to Hwange Power Station, would have a marked effect on turnover and net revenue.

As things turned out, while coal sales to other local and export customers were up to expectations, sales to Hwange Power Station were 352 000 tonnes (46 percent) below estimate. It is reported that the Electricity Supply Commission is experiencing serious problems with the new power station.

A report detailing the causes of these problems is awaited. But the present position is that no coal is being delivered or being consumed by the Hwange Power Station. The company has been advised that this position will persist through April and possibly May.

Overall, the value of sales of coal, coke and by-products increased by 19.8 percent to \$56,9 million. In volume terms, coal sales increased by 13,1 percent over the previous year while coke sales dropped by 15,2 percent due to problems being experienced by ferro-alloy producers. On the other hand, export sales of coke were well sustained.

Forecast

Of the total \$3,8 million of distributable profit earned during the year, \$3,2 million was earned in the second half of the year. This was forecast in the half yearly report. But the delays of deliveries to the Hwange Power Station which are expected to continue for a while are extremely worrying because the colliery's expansion programme which has been completed was largely designed to meet the demand for coal by the power station. Now that things are not going according to plan it will be necessary to make financial adjustments in terms of the Coal Price Agreement.

Of immediate concern is the fact that loan repayments and interest totalling some \$21 million are due during 1984/85.

It is this which made the company's directors decide that despite earnings per share of 9,10 cents (compared with 6,90 cents last year) no dividend shall be declared. Instead, all the company's financial resources are being conserved for an uncertain future.

As yet there are no signs of a major turnaround in the financial position of Cairns Holdings Limited. At least this is not evident in the unaudited group operating results for the six months ended February 29, 1984.

Compared with the same period last year turnover dropped by 6,6 percent to \$17,3 million. This is attributed primarily to the 17,5 percent drop in the group's share of turnover achieved by the associated company, Amalgamated Motor Corporation (Pvt) Limited (AMC). The interim group profit statement says inflation and the financial problems brought about by the third consecutive year of drought have led to a continual drop in consumer demand for the group's products.

While the group operating profit before interest increased by 13,2 percent to \$1,3 million interest rose by 30,3 percent, resulting in a drop in group operating profit after interest of 1,1 percent to \$603 000. The share of operating profit of the associated company, AMC, dropped by 68 percent to \$221 000. Profit available for distribution dropped by 27,3 percent to \$689 000.

Fortunately, significant capital allowances for taxation purposes have continued to arise in the group's major subsidiaries as a result of the group's development programme.

For the associated company, a major cause of the reduction in sales is, no doubt, the very high selling prices for new motor vehicles through significantly increased customs duty, sales and excise taxes. The industry has also suffered from further reduced foreign exchange allocations for spare parts. All these "terrible problems" were highlighted at the Motor Trade Association Congress at Victoria Falls last week. The public cannot be blamed for refusing to buy new cars. New cars are simply too expensive.

#### Export

What is disappointing, though, is that the interim report has not a single word about exports. Included among the benefits of the Dalgety-Cairns deal was the belief that Cairns would have access to Dalgety's network of associated companies throughout the world in regard to exports potential from Zimbabwe.

What is the position regarding exports in the group? Secondly, with regard to the reported stock losses the interim report says investigations have continued during the period and that "appropriate action has been and will be taken against any person involved in the perpetration of these stock losses." What precise action has been taken and against who?

EFFORTS TO SOCIALIZED EDUCATION STRESSED AS IMPORTANT

Mugabe at Teachers' Conference

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 27 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] TEACHERS must understand and accept the philosophy of socialism to mould youths into responsible adults and leaders of Zimbabwe's socialist revolution, the Prime Minister, said yesterday.

Officially opening the third annual conference of the Zimbabwe Teachers' Association in Harare, Cde Mugabe said the role of the teachers should be reshaped because of the need to change the direction of national development from the capitalist to the socialist path.

"We are at the crossroads between the capitalist or individualist path and the socialist or collective path. Quite expectedly, change from a familiar to a less familiar road breeds a certain degree of anxiety and even open fear because such change removes one from the security and mental equilibrium born of well-known habits of thought and patterns of life to which one has long been used."

As custodians of the national heritage of values and attitudes and because most teachers grew up in a capitalist system, there was an imminent pass on the colonial philosophy to the youths of today.

Because they had been conditioned to capitalism for so long, they should transform themselves first before they could teach socialism in schools in line with the national objectives.

"Our national objective of establishing a socialist state demands not only that we be committed to the process of socialist transformation, but also that we should develop the necessary organisation, discipline, knowledge and skills to bring that about.

"Our youth must therefore be taught the necessary skills and attitudes to handle and manipulate the complex technology of a modern economy," said Cde Mugabe.



The Prime Minister said teachers were at the frontline of the struggle of the youth to understand themselves and their environment. They also had a duty to help them to adjust to the situation in Zimbabwe today.

Although the political leadership should lead the way to develop the national commitment to transformation, teachers had a unique and central role in directing and assisting the youth to mould the society that Zimbabwe was set to build.

"ZIMTA, as an organisation must provide the link between central Government and the day-to-day activities in the classroom and the school as a whole. There must be a strong link between you and us," he said.

#### Co-operation

Cde Mugabe said while individual competition served its purpose in a typical learning situation, greater emphasis should be on collective or group co-operation.

"Such an approach would inculcate in our youths a spirit of mutual and collective co-operation where talent in the few would be shared by many. Our children would grow up with common and collective goals as opposed to the current class or individualistic goals."

Cde Mugabe said if Government is to establish a unified teaching service, an additional \$40 to \$50 million would be required to absorb the costs of promoting and expanding education in Zimbabwe.

He said although an agreement had been reached in principle with private responsible authorities on the creation of one teaching service the education vote would have to be increased to meet this new challenge.

#### Conditions

"Government believes that all teachers in all categories of schools should work under the same conditions of service and have equal access to promotion given the condition of demonstrable competence on their part.

"We do not see why teachers with the same academic and professional qualifications should work under different conditions in the same country."

While Government had the political will and the moral commitment to raise the additional funds required for this purpose, the general economic situation in Zimbabwe during the past three years had not been favourable of the drought and the world recession.

The education vote for 1984 is \$502 million. "This does not reflect the total national expenditure on education provision as foreign aid and contributions in cash and kind made by parents, voluntary organisations and churches."



On the shortage of teachers' accommodation in the rural areas, the Prime Minister said Government had incorporated a building allowance in grants to aided schools.

"Not much progress has been made in this regard because of the scarcity of water in some areas as well as the pre-occupation of parents with attempts to survive the drought."

The drought and other economic constraints had made it difficult for Government to improve the working conditions of the teachers because large sums of money had to be diverted from development projects to food relief.

The Minister of Education, Cde Dzingai [name indistinct], will address the conference today.

#### Education Minister Comments

Harare THE CHRONICLE in English 28 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] MAJOR changes and regulations are being made in curricula to establish a uniform education system based on socialist principles, the Minister of Education, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, said yesterday.

Addressing the Zimbabwe Teachers' Association annual conference in Harare, Dr Mutumbuka said the curricula would not be neutral and teachers would be required to give lectures on socialism as part of social studies.

"The distinction in the system we inherited between Group A and Group B schools has withered away. Curricula changes and statutory regulations are in the process of ushering in a uniform system of education and one type of school.

"Curricula must be imbued with socialism and float in a film of socialism," he said.

Education faced a new task of developing a socialist nation and schools should be characterised by an optimistic attitude towards the abilities of each child. It should serve the interests of society at all levels.

But, he said, no amount of socialist content in the curricula would bring about socialism unless teachers were committed to the philosophy.

The role of teachers should not be confined to classroom activities. They should mediate between the ideology of the state and the children.

In a socialist society, the professional status of teachers demanded that they should belong to a single association to avoid unnecessary divisions.

He said Zimta had to reorganise itself and shift its emphasis "from bickering about conditions of service to a meaningful programme of professional activities."

"This role requires that our teachers be professionally competent and display an impeccable commitment to the socialist ideology of the country," the minister said.

The Government was committed to educating the child from kindergarten to the tertiary level and discouraged the production of long-haired pseudo-intellectuals, sometimes referred to as Rastafarians.

"Neither is it our aim to produce uncreative and unimaginative farm hands and factory operatives. Our curricula must enshrine in their materials and programmes our motto of education with production," he said.

Teachers should be more aggressive and use methods which encourage group interaction and cohesiveness among people.

Headmasters should not be high-handed and must allow teachers to take part in the school power structure as partners in developing education. Teachers should be involved in the school's decision-making process.

CSO: 3400/949

## FARMERS FACING PROBLEMS IN THE SOUTH

Harare THE FINANCIAL MAIL Farming Gazette Supplement  
p 25

[Text]

an interview that the increased demand for food and the growing population (3,7% pa) dictated that maize production be encouraged.

Mr Millar — a former president of the CFU and one of the big names in Zimbabwe agriculture, said that importing maize is an ex-

pensive business. "We shall also have to greatly increase storage facilities," he said.

America remains Zimbabwe's largest single aid donor and with Denmark provided the finance for the construction of two bulk storage complexes at Chegutu and Norton — projects costing in the region of \$11 million.

Farming leaders are extremely reluctant to openly criticise the government's agricultural policies.

Yet, most believe there is a lack of realism concerning just how serious the food situation could become in the immediate future.

True, cotton and tobacco are doing well but the industry hopes to avoid a situation where valuable foreign exchange from these crops is used to grow an essential commodity which can easily be produced at home — not imported at vast cost from overseas, particularly from South Africa.

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## 'REAPPRAISAL NEEDED'

ZFC Limited, the country's largest fertiliser company, has called on the Zimbabwe Government to help offset the effects of the price rise by providing realistic pre-planting prices for the coming year's major food crops, particularly maize, restore confidence to the industry, and return agriculture to a viable footing.

Mr W E Collett, managing director of ZFC said: "The dramatic rise in fertiliser prices has been brought about by an escalation in raw material costs

over the last two years coupled with substantial rises in labour, transport and other running expenses. The new prices are vital to the continued viability of the fertiliser industry, but in fact incorporate a reduction in allowances and margins to the two fertiliser companies.

"The price rise, following as it does the announcement of largely pegged producer prices, comes against a background of depression in the agricultural industry.

"It is necessary, therefore,

for government to undertake a reappraisal of the plight of agriculture and to give sympathetic consideration to the urgent need to provide some concrete encouragement to the farmer. Without such encouragement, the land under food crops must surely diminish, leaving us once more to resort to food imports, which are expensive, wasteful of foreign currency, and which are no long-term substitute for the thriving agricultural economy that we know Zimbabwe can support".

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CSO: 3400/946

## DARWENDALE WATER PUMPING CONTRACT GOES TO BRITISH BASED FIRM

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 27 Apr 84 p 7

[Text]

A \$1.5 million contract for the design, supply and installation of three pump sets to pump water from Lake Robertson at Darwendale to the Morton Jaffray waterworks in Harare has been awarded by the Harare City Council to the British-based firm of W H Allen, a subsidiary of the NEI (Northern Engineering Industries) group.

Ultimately four pump sets will be installed at Darwendale to increase the pumping capacity, but the present contract covers only the three sets. Work has already started on the machines in Britain and it is estimated at present that the pumps may be installed and operational by March next year.

The managing director of NEI Central Africa Pvt Ltd in Harare, Mr Jack Tilbury, told a *Gazette* reporter this week that the foreign currency content of the three pumping sets involved about \$1 million.

"We have had a particularly good response from the Ministry of Trade and Commerce in helping us to get under way with this contract, especially in view of Zimbabwe's present difficulties over foreign currency. They have assisted us in every way possible to get ahead with this urgently needed installation," he said.

The three pump sets comprise very large pumps with 700 mm bore diameter for the outlet pipes which will each pump 93 cubic metres of water per hour from Darwendale to the Harare purifying waterworks.

Each pump is driven by a 900 kw rated electric motor and will be housed in the pump-house built

about 40 metres underground at Lake Robertson.

The contract includes the provision and installation of cranes, pumps, machines, valves and all the pipework required inside the pump-house, which was constructed locally.

## EXISTING TUNNEL

From there the water will be pumped through the existing tunnel to the Morton Jaffray waterworks where it will be treated and pumped on into Harare's reticulation system.

Mr Tilbury said that the local construction work in Harare will be undertaken by the Amalgamated Power Engineering (APE) company of Zimbabwe, which is also a subsidiary of NEI Central Africa.

The NEI Central Africa Pvt Ltd company was set up in Zimbabwe in 1980, after independence, as the regional headquarters in Harare for the group's entire operations in central and eastern African countries. Previously its operations were centred in Zambia.

The NEI group has its head office at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in Britain and specialises in power station "turnkey" construction, water pumping, industrial and mining plant.

It also owns a number of companies including the APE group, and W H Allen of Bedford in Britain, who were awarded the contract.

The consulting engineers are Stewart Scott and Partners of Harare.

## IRRIGATION PLANS FOR MASHONALAND ENCOUNTER FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 27 Apr 84 p 2

[Text]

**TECHNICAL** design work for extensive farm irrigation schemes linked to 19 large dams to be constructed throughout Mashonaland, at a total cost of some \$60 million, is well under way.

But so far there is no news of when the badly needed dams will be built or how they may be financed. The money would have to come from Zimbabwe Government sources, probably through the long talked-about Farm Irrigation Scheme. But so far this has not even got off the ground, despite discussions over its establishment between farmers' organisations and the Ministry of Agriculture during the past two years.

**SPRINKLER FIRM**

The irrigation designs are being prepared by Dore and Pitt in Harare, the biggest sprinkler irrigation specialist firm in Zimbabwe. About two-thirds of

the plans have already been designed and the work, covering all the 19 dam sites, should be completed well before the end of the year. They have involved the firm in considerable expense.

**DECISION**

Mr Bruce Ogilvie, sales manager for the company, said that when construction of one or more of the dams got under way the farmers in the irrigation area would then decide on the type of irrigation system they wanted commissioned.

"But at present the money is just not available. We started designing the irrigation schemes about a year ago at the request of individual farmers and syndicates. Now there is little more that can be done until finance is available," he said.

"Unfortunately the longer it takes to build the dams and install irrigation systems, the higher costs rise. They are going up all the

time."

Last year he said that several Banket farmers wanted to build a dam and irrigation system in their area, but then decided to wait until the hoped-for launching of the Farm Irrigation System in February this year. At that time the dam would have cost about \$550 000 to complete.

**NOT MATERIALISED**

"But the FIS scheme has still not materialised. During the interim prices have risen so much that it would now cost at least \$880 000 (almost double) to build the same type of dam and install an irrigation system," he said.

"Irrigation equipment alone has gone up 47% since last year, while cement and other costs such as transport have risen. The longer one waits the more expensive prices — and inflation — become."

CSO: 3400/946



FOOD-FOR-WORK PROGRAM LAUNCHED

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 27 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] THOUSANDS of people on drought relief will start work on community development projects throughout the country next Wednesday for \$2 a day under a new food-for-work scheme, the Minister of Local Government and Town Planning, Cde Enos Chikwore said yesterday.

"My Ministry, through the district development fund, will officially launch this programme in Buhera district on Wednesday. People on drought relief in the area will start constructing the Chigavakava to Mbiro Road.

"The labour force will be drawn from a register compiled by the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare Development of people on drought relief only.

Each person will be paid \$2 each day. This is some kind of employment so that at the end of the day each family will not only have money to buy food, but clothes and other needs as well," said Cde Chikwore in an interview.

He added that all the work would be done according to DDF instructions. He could not say how many people would benefit from this programme and how much his Ministry was going to spend on wages.

DDF would continue with its projects already in operation but was only extending its terms or reference. All the projects would be labour-intensive and where technical assistance was needed, experts from various Ministries would be called upon to assist.

If experts were needed for road construction the Ministry of Transport would provide the expertise, the construction of dams the Ministry of Water Resources and Development would provide the experts.

"We want to demonstrate that we are not putting people into some kind of slave labour. People will build what helps them but at the end of the day get some remuneration.

"We are not reducing the initiative of self-reliance which is now in our people but actually intensifying it. Not all areas have problems of drought

and the people there will continue with their self-reliance projects as before.

"This new programme is only geared for people on drought relief. The idea is that people should work for the food they get. We don't want our people to develop some kind of beggar posture or concept where they just get things free," said Cde Chikowore.

People should feel the satisfaction that what they would be getting from the Government would have come through hard work. An exercise had been conducted in some areas to determine whether people wanted to work for their drought relief and "the majority of them were quite happy" with this programme.

He said rural people already involved in DDF projects on purely self-reliance basis would continue with such projects.

Disabled people on drought relief would be catered for separately, said Cde Chikowore.

Stringent measures would be taken to ensure that only people on the drought relief register would be employed and paid.

"My Ministry will only pay people on the register and are actually working on these community projects. If someone on drought relief gets a job somewhere he will be struck off the register and therefore won't be paid.

"The Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare has already overcome the problem of giving employed people drought relief. I am sure the same problem won't resurface.

"In Matabeleland we will ensure that there is maximum security so that the projects can go on. I am sure that people in the area will assist the Government by reporting the presence of dissidents.

"Unless people come to their help it will be difficult for the security forces alone to cope with the work," said Cde Chikowore.

Cde Chikowore said the Treasury had given his Ministry \$5 000 000 towards buying new equipment.

"We are buying wheel-barrows, picks, shovels, hoes, tractors and other equipment. We need this equipment because we don't want to divert the existing equipment from projects already operating.

"I think the Treasury will always be generous if we need more money," he said.

Asked what would become of the equipment if at some stage the scheme was no longer needed, he said the equipment could always be diverted to different Ministries which used that type of equipment. "The success of the whole programme depends on the manner in which people will receive it," he said.

COTTON INDUSTRY SEEN AS ONE OF MOST IMPORTANT FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNERS

Cotton Marketing Board Figures

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Apr 84 "Independence" Suppl. p 9

[Text] Cotton is now one of Zimbabwe's most important crops. It ranks second only to tobacco at present as an agricultural earner of foreign exchange for Zimbabwe and fourth, after tobacco, gold and asbestos, as an overall foreign exchange earner.

Three-quarters of the cotton lint produced from seed cotton is exported and the remainder is sold to the local textile industry. The other product of seed cotton is cottonseed, which, after processing, provides Zimbabwe with half of its vegetable oil and also a valuable ingredient for stock feeds.

There are now 107 000 registered cotton growers in Zimbabwe and the crop, particularly because of its drought tolerating qualities, has become increasingly popular amongst communal farmers, helping to bring them into the cash economy.

A Cotton Marketing Board spokesman said that although the drought in the 1982/83 season had its impact on anticipated yields, a total of 168 400 tonnes of seed cotton was received by the Cotton Marketing Board during the intake period March to November 1983, exceeding the intake for 1982 by some 13 000 tonnes.

Sixty-four percent of this came from large scale commercial growers, 25,5 percent from communal growers, 1,6 percent from small scale commercial growers and 8,9 percent from estates belonging to the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority.

Export earnings from cotton lint from the 1982/83 crop were in the region of \$84 million, said the spokesman.

Although the 1983/84 season had again produced extremely difficult drought conditions, he said it was nevertheless confidently expected that the increased hectarages put to cotton would result in substantially greater deliveries to the Board during the 1984 intake period.

One of the major developments during the past year has been the construction of a new \$4,6 million CMB ginnery at Sanyati. Machinery for the ginnery has been supplied to Zimbabwe by the United States Agency for International Development and is worth \$1,6 million.

This new ginnery is the CMB's seventh, the others being at Banket, Glendale, Kadoma, Chegutu, Tafuna (Shamva) and Mutare. A privately-owned ginnery is operated at Triangle and acts as an agent to the CMB.

During the year the ginneries at Chegutu, Tafuna and Glendale each had a new high density cotton press installed. The three presses, worth a total of \$1,3 million, were also given by the United States Agency for International Development.

The CMB also operates transit depots at Manot, Nemangwe, Tchoda, Karoi, Mount Darwin, Gurube, Nyamaropa and Birchenough Bridge. The transit depot at Bindura, on loan for the past three years to the Grain Marketing Board (a sister parastatal body under the umbrella of the Agricultural Marketing Authority) is being reopened this year both for cotton deliveries and for evacuation by rail of deliveries to Mount Darwin while plans are underway for yet another transit depot in the Murewa-Mutoko area for the 1985 intake season.

The growth of the cotton industry has resulted in increased employment opportunities at the CMB. During peak intake seasons (April to September) the board employs as many as 2 500 people.

#### Role in Combatting Drought

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 15 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Despite the scorching drought, cotton production in Zimbabwe has registered a steady increase in output since 1981 and has established itself as a major cash crop and foreign currency earner.

Addressing more than 200 small-scale cotton growers at a field day in Middle Sabi, the Secretary for Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Langford Chitsike, in the last three years cotton had proved its significant role as a drought resistant crop.

"In 1980 foreign currency earning from cotton and textile industries amounted to \$67,2 million and by last year the export value of cotton lint alone was estimated to be about \$94 million.

The schemes in Middle Sabi are run by the Agricultural Rural Development Authority (Arda), which falls under the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development.

This rate of growth, Dr Chitsike said, had a short history to fall back on. Significant cotton production only occurred after 1960 and by 1981 Zimbabwe had become the largest cotton producer in Africa south of the Sahara.

A year after independence, 40 percent of national cotton output production was accounted for by small-scale production.

The major breakthrough by the Kadoma Research Station in collaboration with private agro-chemical industries in producing appropriate disease resistant cotton seeds and experimenting on the most effective pest control chemicals has to be commended.

"It is therefore no exaggeration to say that the cotton industry in Zimbabwe represents an epitome of co-operation between the Government, the private sector and the farmer.

"If Zimbabwe is to maintain its reputation of being a world leader in high quality cotton, extension and training has to be emphasised," Dr Chitsike added.

The Kadoma Cotton Training Centre has facilities for training up to 2 000 a year, and Dr Chitsike urged the farmers to make use of it.

The Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development in its struggle to create development recognised cotton as one of the most suitable crops for rural areas.

CSO: 3400/915

CSC BEEF IMPORTED TO ANGOLA

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 13 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] In a few days consumers in Angola will be enjoying good Zimbabwean beef, thanks to a trade protocol signed recently by the Cold Storage Commission and an Angolan importing agency.

The first load of a 100 tonne beef consignment left Zimbabwe by rail last night for Angola and during April, the remainder will be exported.

Under the agreement, another 3 000 tonnes of Zimbabwean beef will be exported to Angola by the end of June.

A spokesman for the CSC said that in March the Commission and the Angolan Embassy in Harare had issued a joint statement on the agreement saying the contractual arrangements for beef export to Angola in the first six months of 1984 had been worked out.

Arrangements had been made for Angola to import 4 000 tonnes of beef at a cost of Z\$5 600 000, to be railed to Angola over the period between April and July.

The spokesman said discussions were scheduled to be held later on arrangements for the second half of the year.

The trade protocol follows a visit to Zimbabwe last November by a trade delegation from Angola and a reciprocal visit to Angola by a CSC delegation.

Yesterday CSC workers began loading quarters of beef into refrigerated railway trucks in preparation of the shipment.

The truck loading supervisor, Cee Mark Mavhunda, said the shipments would consist of lower grade beef as this had been requested in the agreement.

The spokesman said shipments of beef would be leaving Zimbabwe daily in varying amounts, depending on how much beef was required by the importers on a daily basis.

The beef shipments were being prepared at all branches of the CSC throughout the country.



## MORE REPORTING ON FARMERS' REACTION TO NEW PRODUCER PRICES

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 13 Apr 84 p 1

[Text]

A furor among all three farmers' unions in Zimbabwe has been caused by the "standstill" prices announced by the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, at a press conference on Wednesday. Comments yesterday from leaders of the farming community on the prices shock ranged from "regrettable" to "demoralising" and "horrifying".

The press conference at which the prices were announced was attended initially by the president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr John Laurie; the president of the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union, Mr Gary Magadzire, and the president of the National Farmers' Association of Zimbabwe, Mr Robinson Gapare.

But after learning of the prices from the minister before the conference formally began, all three presidents left the venue abruptly. When Minister Norman later walked into the conference and noted their absence, he said: "I am surprised that the three presidents of the farming community are not here now."

Speculation among the press and bankers present was that the presidents had chosen not to attend the formal conference in view of their shock over learning of the prices to be announced.

An official and unanimous, joint statement by the presidents expressed "extreme disappointment and deep concern" over the package of prescribed producer prices.

It said the prices appeared to pay little heed to the effects of inflation on farmers' costs of production over the past season, and to the additional and extreme financial difficulties caused by the drought.

"In spite of these difficulties, farmers did everything they could to produce to the best of their ability but, in general terms, the package of prices falls very far short of the kind of encouragement that is so badly needed," concluded the joint statement.

In a separate statement, Mr J R Whitaker, chairman of the Commercial Grain Producers' Association of the CFU, said yesterday that the price announcement reflected "a failure to cope with food-pricing policies in dry seasons".

He said: "It is regrettable that the country has joined the agricultural production scenario of Africa, the lesson of which is that cheap food leads to no food.

"There is nothing in the (pricing) statement to give hope for drought relief or accommodate inflation. The real fact of the matter is that maize has been under-priced since 1981/82 and our hectareage is likely to continue to decline. It is now clear that the pre-planting price is the final price, regardless of weather and inflation, and farmers must plan accordingly.

"Unrealistic pricing policies do not, at the end of the day, serve the interest of either the food producer or the consumer."

Mr Whitaker's statement added that while some movement in the wheat price was inevitable, most producers who were able to grow it would look to the best economic return from limited water supplies.

"Breweries today announced a barley price of \$241 per tonne with an increase trigger payment from 20% to 30% advance payable in August." It added that anyone interested in growing barley should contact National Breweries Maltings at Kwe Kwe.

The chairman of the Commercial Oilseeds Producers' Association, Mr W I Hale, said: "I am horrified with the prices announced for oilseeds commodities by the Ministry of Agriculture. With the agonising financial situation faced by our producers, the announced prices contain no glimmer of consolation whatsoever."

Mr Hale said that: "To see countries to the north of us usurping our role as food producers in SADCC is inexplicable and totally demoralising for our farmers. One felt that understanding had been obtained at last in the groundnut commodity. The pressures of nutrition and protein shortage necessitate the production of this crop, but even here there is no price incentive."

"The country's high rate of inflation is an unfortunate fact of life with which we must all learn to

live. There appears to be no understanding of this by those who carry the social responsibility of ensuring that the country can feed itself."

The president of the Commercial Cotton Growers' Association, Mr Peter Flanagan, said the CCGA had put forward to the authorities earlier this year what was considered a "reasoned case" for an increase in the producer price of seed cotton from the present 57c a kilogram to 63,5c a kilogram for the 1983/84 crop, based on the known cost of production increases as at December, 1983.

The basis of the case was to cover the cost of production increases over the previous season and ensure financial viability for the cotton producers.

"As a result of the demoralizing announcement of no producer-price increase, it would seem that the CCGA case fell on deaf ears. It is a known and accepted fact that over 50% of vegetable oil used in this country is extracted from the cotton seed. In addition to its value as a food crop and the fact that cotton is a proven vehicle for rural development, cotton is second only to tobacco in foreign-exchange earnings from the agricultural sector."

He said the CCGA "sincerely" hoped that government had not

lost sight of the value of cotton production to Zimbabwe. It would caution against standstill prices. Such a policy would inevitably require at some future date a substantial price increase, as opposed to annual, meaningful increases.

#### "Cotton growers' confidence

has been building up over the past year. To maintain this, we believe a realistic pre-planting price will need to be announced in the very near future for the 1984/85 crop."

Individual local farmers yesterday spoke out strongly against the "unrealistically" low standstill price of \$140 per tonne for maize in Zimbabwe (with sliding scale increases for early deliveries to offset extra costs).

Several pointed out that Zimbabwe is now reduced to having to import maize at great expense.

"A lot of the imports are coming from Malawi. The Malawi maize price at present is US\$186 per tonne. At that price they can afford to grow a surplus, export it for foreign currency and go laughing all the way to the bank. Q.E.D.," said a leading farmer.

With the exception of shelled Al groundnuts which have been increased in price by \$50 a tonne, from \$450 to \$500, all other agricultural commodities have been set at standstill prices as at last August's base.

## MAIZE RESCUE PLAN STARTS

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 22 Apr 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] A MAJOR review of Zimbabwe's maize-producing sector, designed to assess future production, patterns of demand and requirements to ensure continuous self-sufficiency, has started.

The chairman of the Agricultural Marketing Authority, Mr Paddy Millar, said in an interview last week that the increased demand and the growing population dictated that maize production be encouraged "as we must rebuild our strategic stockpiles".

It was expensive, he said, to import maize and this used up huge sums of precious foreign currency. "We shall also have to greatly increase storage facilities and in this connection, we welcome the assistance of the United States and Denmark for two bulk storage complexes under construction at Chengutu and Norton which will cost \$11 million."

It was still too early to be definite about the size of the current maize crop, but early estimates indicated an intake similar to that of last year.

"This will not be sufficient to meet all our requirements until the 1984/85 harvest in May 1985, and with the appreciated assistance and co-operation of other countries, including Malawi and South Africa, with whom we are liaising closely on the vessels and railways programme, we shall be importing the grain that is required."

Zimbabwe is importing more than 70 000 tonnes of maize from Malawi and the United States to make up for the short-fall in this year's harvest. The 30 000 tonne maize shipment from the US should be offloaded at the ports this week.

Mr Millar said the drought last year had reduced yields severely, but had also contributed to a dramatic increase in the demand for maize. The drought relief programme alone had used up 250 000 tonnes of maize. But the maize imports would ensure adequate supplies until next year's harvest.

## Decision

Early in January last year a decision had to be made to cease all exports of maize, except for cases where there were previously signed contracts. This move left stocks on hand at the end of March last year at 782 000 tonnes for internal consumption.

Under normal conditions these stocks would have been able to last 10 months and if measures had not been taken to reserve that stockpile, Zimbabwe would have been required to find an estimated \$200 million in foreign currency to import the maize.

"Against this background of a series of droughts, inflation, and the world recession, the agricultural production in Zimbabwe has been remarkable," Mr Millar said.

The marketing boards under the AMA--the Cold Storage Commission, the Cotton Marketing Board, the Dairy Marketing Board and the Grain Marketing Board--had all had to contend with a variety of problems, but they had all played their full part in the receiving, processing, handling and marketing of agricultural products.

There had also been a number of substantial new developments in the facilities provided by the boards.

Wheat stocks on hand would see the country through, at the present allocation levels, to September. "The position thereafter will depend on the size of the coming winter wheat crop grown under irrigation.

"While the late rains have helped to improve stored water supplies, it is thought these supplies will be able to cope with a wheat crop of between 20 to 40 percent of normal plantings only.

"This would meet Zimbabwe's needs until early 1985, but it will definitely be necessary to import wheat sometime next year. As with maize, we need to create reserves of wheat."

On cotton, he said, reports from the growers indicated that although they faced very difficult growing conditions in the past season, the increased hectareage, estimated at 190 000 ha, could result in an intake of nearly 240 000 tonnes.

About 30 percent of this crop is expected to come from the country's communal farmers.

"The cotton lint from this crop could earn Zimbabwe more than \$100 million in foreign currency. Last year the cotton crop earned \$84 million in foreign currency.

"The remainder of the lint is sold to the local textile industry and the residual cotton seed is a major source of vegetable oil and an important ingredient in stockfeeds on the local market."

The coffee crop for the 1983/1984 season had done well and had earned the highest prices in many years. The foreign currency earnings from this crop were expected to be more than \$20 million.

On dairy farming Mr Millar said the national production of milk had been maintained remarkably well in the face of the drought, although the producers in the southern and western areas had suffered considerably. "Milk and all dairy products are now in full supply."

The system under which Dairibord was required to sell milk and Lacto below cost had resulted in deficits being incurred, however, the system was now being reviewed. He did not say what the review would mean in terms of milk and Lacto prices.

The Cold Storage Commission, he added, was slaughtering an average of 38 000 head of cattle a month and there was much greater demand for slaughter bookings.

On the rescue of cattle from drought areas, he said the CSC had by the end of last month bought 52 000 head of cattle--half of them from the communal farmers.

CSO: 3400/945

# MAIZE ARRIVES IN BULAWAYO

Harare THE HERALD in English 27 Apr 84 p 9

[Text]

## BULAWAYO.

THE first consignment of imported yellow maize arrived at National Foods' mills in Bulawayo on Wednesday and was being offloaded yesterday into the storage silos.

The yellow maize was being stored separately for the meantime, until instructions were received from the Government on what the blend between yellow and white maize would be, National Foods deputy director Mr Chris Robinson, said.

He was speaking at the firm's newly commissioned mill in Belmont which was set up at a capital cost of \$3 million. The mill, which can produce 340 tonnes of maize meal every 24 hours, will be running two shifts from Monday.

The mill has three silos, each able to hold 2 000 tonnes of maize. One was empty at the moment, but "we are getting suf-

ficient maize and are milling to demand. There will be no problems with coping with the demand for mealie meal, provided the maize comes in," Mr Robinson said.

There were 80 men employed at the mill and eventually, when the mill was in full production, there would be a maximum of 120 jobs. Both experienced and new staff had been taken on.

It took 400 tonnes of maize to produce 340 tonnes of maize meal but the remaining 60 tonnes of "maize offal" was used to make maize oil and the residue left from this extraction process went for cattle feed so nothing was wasted, Mr Robinson said.

The four mills in the southern region, two in Bulawayo and one each in Masvingo and Gweru, were now capable of milling 1 300 tonnes of maize every 24 hours, he said.

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## BRIEFS

ON FOREIGN WORKERS--EXPATRIATES cannot be employed unless they have an understudy and a detailed programme for in-service training of the understudy has been submitted, the Director of the Department of Employment and Employment Development, Cde David Chanaiwa, has said. Cde Chanaiwa said the committee's main objectives on foreign recruitment were to control the inflow of foreign personnel by restricting it to defined manpower shortage areas and to a specified time-period. It also ensured that foreign recruitment did not undermine training and employing Zimbabweans, and it was responsible for giving permission to any employer who wished to recruit abroad, provided he had a Zimbabwean understudy. The committee had become the department's responsibility following the merger of the Ministries of Labour and Social Services, and Manpower Planning and Development. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Apr 84 p 3]

MIDLANDS GETS MORE SETTLERS--MORE than 4 000 families have been resettled in the Midlands while many more are still awaiting resettlement from overcrowded districts such as Takawira, Charter and Shurugwi, the senior resettlement officer for the Midlands, Cde W. M. Mapfoche, has said. He said 2 993 families had been resettled in live intensive resettlement schemes where services such as roads, water supplies, service centres and schools were being developed. An additional 1 096 families were resettled under accelerated schemes to ease population pressure. Cde Mapfoche also said five registered cooperatives with a total membership of 470 families had been allocated land to start a farming co-operative. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Apr 84 p 4]

RAIL UNION MERGER PLAN--BULAWAYO--A DRAFT constitution on the proposed merger of four rail unions has been submitted to the Industrial Registrar, the interim executive's general secretary, Cde Anderson Mhungu, said yesterday. The proposal is for the merger of the Railway Associated Workers' Union (Rawu), the National Union of Railwaymen (NUR), the Amalgamated Engineering Union (AEU) and the Railway Associated Locomotive Enginemen (Rale). An interim agreement for the merger in December 1982 gave birth to the Zimbabwe Amalgamated Railwaymen's Union (Zaru) with a 15-member interim executive. The executive, nine of whose members are drawn from Rawu, four from NUR and one each from Rale and AEU, is headed by Rawu president Cde Samson Moyo. Cde Mhungu, who is also Rawu's general secretary, said approval of the new constitution would be followed by a national conference, with delegates from all four unions, to elect an executive. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 25 Apr 84 p 5]

NYANGAS ARE RULING--HARARE--Diviners in a tribal area of Zimbabwe are said to have become so powerful that some residents believe they are the ruling party, the Sunday Mail reported yesterday. The newspaper said a number of tribesmen from Zaka, 200km from Masvingo, were being terrorised by the diviners (nyangas) who have been carrying out mass "smelling outs". One resident said: "We just don't know who to follow, the nyangas or Zanu (PF)." He said huge rallies are organised where various people were branded as witches. Police confirmed they had received reports regarding people being branded as witches. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Apr 84 p 2]

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